THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. 47. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1831. NO. 22.

PUBLISHED BY NEVILLE B. CRAIG,
Near the S. W. Corner of the Diamond.

The Gazette is published semi-weekly, (every Tuesday and Friday,) at $4 per annum, payable half yearly in advance. ☞It is also published weekly, (on Friday,) at $2 per annum, paid in advance, or $3 if not paid until the end of the year.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS STORE,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, opposite Griffith's Hotel, and in the house lately occupied by W. Bell & Co.

I HAVE opened a general assortment of DRY GOODS at the above stand, which will be sold at fair market prices, by the piece or package only. My friends and dealers are invited to call. C. CURTIS.
April 15—tf

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having disposed of their interest in the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. retired from the concern on the 7th instant. The transactions of the house are continued as heretofore under the firm of
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Mr. Jacob Forsyth, late of Louisville, and Mr. Robert M. Riddle, of this city, succeed us in the active management of the concern, and will devote their whole attention to its business. We have entire confidence in the ability and disposition of our successors to promote the interest of their correspondents, and would therefore recommend them as deserving the continued support and favor of our friends.
JOHN S. RIDDLE,
JOHN D. BAIRD.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 18, 1831.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—*John S. Riddle,* (late of the house of Riddle, Forsyth & Co. Pittsburgh,) has formed a connexion with *Washington Jackson,* of Philadelphia. The house will be conducted under the firm of
Washington Jackson & Riddle,
No. 20, South Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.
They will make purchases and effect sales for foreign accounts, and will be pleased to receive consignments of the staples and produce of the west, making liberal advances on all goods addressed to them for sale. January 18—tf

☞*PLOWMAN'S PRINTING INK*

PLOWMAN'S Superior PRINTING INK, for fall use, in kegs containing 24 lbs., for sale by HOGAN & Co., Corner of Front and Market streets. Pittsburgh, Sept. 10.—tf.

COOK'S REGISTER *and Lottery and Exchange Telegraph* is published semi-monthly, at one dollar per annum.
Contents—Bank Note Table of the Rates of Exchange at Pittsburgh; a copious description of the altered and counterfeit Bank Notes that are in circulation in the west; a list of Broken Banks; prices of Gold, Stocks, &c. Subscriptions received at GEORGE A. COOK'S Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
October 21, 1831.—tf

TO MANUFACTURERS, &c.
THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have their Machine Shop in complete operation; and having experienced workmen, they are prepared to build
WOOLLEN AND COTTON MACHINERY,
of every description, and of the most approved kind. They will build Woollen or Cotton Machinery to any pattern, to suit purchasers, and will warrant it to be equal in workmanship, and to perform as well as any that can be brought over the mountains, and they will furnish it at the eastern prices, which will be a saving to the purchaser who buys here, of the carriage, together with the necessary expenses attending transportation.
With a view to encourage our home manufactures, and to be encouraged, the terms of payment will be made accommodating.—Shearing Machines, Shear Blades, Turning Lathes, Fire Engines, Screw Plates and Taps, Governors for Engines, and Turning of every description, will be done to order at a short notice.
F. A. BEMIS & Co.
No. 24, Water Street, Pittsburgh.
Feb. 5, 1830—tf.

Edgeworth Ladies' Boarding School,
BRADDOCKSFIED, NEAR PITTSBURGH,
Will recommence its engagements on the first Monday of October next.

THE increased and increasing approbation given to this institution cannot fail to produce a corresponding zeal and energy, and a desire to secure a settled good opinion. At this time very many additions have been made, for the convenience, comfort, and well doing of the pupils.—In so large a field as is open for education, understood in its true and extensive sense, there must be room for continual culture. Unabated will be the effort to do the utmost possible to meet so responsible a charge as the care of youth, and to this effort will be added the aid experience brings.—With little observation, in every succeeding month, somewhat is seen to revise and improve.
Edgeworth Seminary has been now of several years standing, and, disclaiming all egotism, it is only the fact to say that experience enables it to offer rather an increase than a diminution of means to give satisfaction.
The health enjoyed by the inmates, and beauty of situation of Braddocksfield Mansion, are well known to visiters, but for information of strangers, it is necessary to state, that in both particulars terms too flattering cannot easily be used.
To instruct, coercive means are not employed—reference is made to the heart as well as the head. Pains are taken to inculcate, that to be great, it is an indispensable to be virtuous; and as the worth of knowledge is only to be estimated by its tendency to right action, the study of every branch, and the proportion of time given to it, will be made subservient and tributary to useful moral and religious improvement.
Sabbath day engagements must not be interrupted unnecessarily. Pupils living at a distance, or from any cause, disposed to make Braddocksfield, during the vacation, their home, are invited to do so, and no additional charge is made.
TERMS.
Admission, Tuition in English branches, viz:—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Geography, and Astronomy, with use of Globes, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, and History; also Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, - - - *per annum,* $130
Tuition in Music, - - - - 40
Drawing, Pencil, Crayon, and Water Colors, - 24
Oil Painting, - - - - 40
French, - - - - 20
Pupils engaging in all the studies, the total charge does exceed two hundred dollars a year.—Payment three months in advance.
M. OLVER.
September 13, 1831.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut—incorporated by the State of Connecticut—will make insurance against the dangers of Inland Navigation; on Steam, Keel, and Flat Boats, together with their cargoes, as well as on property in ships, on the high seas. Also, against fire, on every description of Buildings, and on Merchandise, Furniture, and Machinery contained therein.
Their terms will be as favorable as those of any other company in the United States; and all claims upon them will be promptly and liberally adjusted.
WM. W. ELLSWORTH, *President.*
THOS. C. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

☞The subscriber, having been appointed Surveyor for this city and vicinity, will make surveys of any of the above specified risks, and forward them to the General Agency at Cincinnati, where the Policies will be executed.
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
Pittsburgh, 14th Oct. 1831.—1y

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of JULIEN DROCOURT, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make payment to the subscribers, and persons having claims on the estate, will present them to us for settlement.
THOMAS PLUMER, *Executor,*
HENRIETTA DROCOURT, *Executrix.*
July 26, 1831.—tf

ONLY 25 CENTS.

LEE'S UNPARALLELED ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, price 25 and 50 cents per box—famous for the cure of Bilious and other destructive fevers, obstinate obstructions of the stomach and bowels, giddiness, sickness of the stomach, removing colds, costiveness, &c. &c.
Dear Sir—Having made use of the various Pills in my family, offered to the public for the past five years, and having found your celebrated Anti-Bilious Pills the most efficacious in cleansing the stomach and bowels, removing head-aches, sick stomach, and having used them for several years past, I can have no hesitation in stating, that I believe them, as represented, a most valuable Family Medicine. JACOB SMALL,
Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
CAUTION.—Please ask for Lee's Anti-Bilious Pills, prepared by Noah Ridgely—and see that his name is on the outside wrapper—no other are genuine. None of Lee's medicines are genuine without the name of Noah Ridgely on them.
Twenty years.—LEE'S ELIXIR
has for twenty years, been a most successful medicine, for the cure of colds, coughs, spitting of blood, asthma, consumptions, and other complaints of the lungs and breast, as many of our citizens have certified.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely, of Baltimore.
Dear Sir—I was attacked with a most violent cold, a severe cough, and pains in the breast, which continued to grow worse, during which my appetite failed and my voice altered so much, that it was with the utmost exertions I could pronounce a single sentence louder than breath. I bought and used one phial of your valuable Elixir, which restored me to perfect health. Yours, with respect. J. A. SMITH.
Market street, Fell's Point.
Lee's Worm Lozenges, a certain and powerful remedy for destroying all kinds of worms.
Wonderful Tape Worm! A part of a tape worm passed by a lady 40 years old, which measures 3 feet long, and contains three hundred joints. This worm, with two round worms 13 to 15 inches long, and three fourths of an inch round, expelled from a child not five years old, by the use of Lee's Lozenges, are now to be seen at Lee's Family Medicine Dispensary, No. 63, Hanover street, Baltimore.
Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pain in the loins, back, &c.
Lee's Essence of Mustard! No remedy ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.
Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.
Sir—You are at full liberty to use my name in recommending your Lee's infallible Ague and Fever Drops, as, from repeated trials of them in my family, I have always found those Drops to be truly an infallible medicine, never failing to produce a speedy and effectual cure. Yours, respectfully,
MICHAEL WARNER.
To Mr. Noah Ridgely.
Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.
Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion, An excellent medicine for curing tetters, ringworms, prickly heat, &c.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhœa.
Lee's Tooth-Ache Drops, which give immediate relief.
Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.
Lee's Eye Water, a certain cure for sore eyes.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head aches.
Lee's Corn Plaster, for removing and destroying corns.
Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.
☞The above highly approved medicines are sold by appointment, by B. A. FAHNESTOCK and CHAS. AVERY & CO., Pittsburgh, who have just received a fresh supply from Baltimore.
November 4—tf

RECEIVED per late arrivals, and for sale on accommodating terms, by DOBBIN & IRWIN, Corner of Ferry and Second Streets,
50 hhds. New Orleans Sugar;
50 crates Queensware;
40 barrels Rosin;
3 tons Logwood;
10 barrels Tanners' Oil;
100 bags Turks Island Salt;
10 boxes best Kentucky Tobacco;
5 barrels Salmon, No. 1.
Pittsburgh, Sept 9—tf

FOR THE CURE OF THE TOOTH-ACHE.—The subscribers, having united in the purchase of all Dr. Thomas White's right, (as expressed in his Letters Patent, obtained of the United States, on the 29th July, 1829,) to make and sell the said White's Celebrated Tooth-Ache Drops, in the county of Allegheny, are prepared to supply the city and county with any quantity of said Drops, and warrant them *genuine.*—Sold at Retail, by E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist, at his office, No 70 Fourth street; Wholesale, by JOHN HANNEN & Co., corner of Market and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
E. HALE, Dentist,
J. HANNEN, Druggist.

☞The subscriber, in his practice as a Dentist, having successfully and to a considerable extent used "Doctor T. White's Vegetable Tooth Ache Drops," can recommend them, when *genuine,* as superior to any other remedy now in use. If obtained of the subscriber, a *cure* is *guarantied.*
A certificate of the Patentee may be seen at the office of the subscriber, No. 70 Fourth street, near Wood; where all Dental operations will be performed to the satisfaction of the patient, or no charges required.
E. HALE, Surgeon Dentist.
April 15—tf

TILT HAMMERED SPADES & SHOVELS.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality. Also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Corner of Fourth and Wood streets.
March 22, 1831.—tf

REMOVAL.

DOCTOR E. C. S. SUGG,
SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,
(From London, and recently of Baltimore,)
HAS Removed from his residence in Irwin street, to No. 57 Liberty street, corner of Virgin alley, *(the house lately occupied by Doctor J. S. Irwin,)* where he continues the practice of his profession, in all its various branches. Dr. S. will keep for sale a choice assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-STUFFS, PAINTS, &c. Also, Family Medicines of his own compounding and selection. April 22—tf

CITY AUCTION ROOM,
NO. 41 WOOD STREET,
Opposite the Pittsburgh Hotel.

P. M'KENNA, *Auctioneer,* respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he is now prepared, at the above establishment, to discharge the duties of his office, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage. ☞Regular days of Public Sales, every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 10, A. M. and 2, P. M.; and Evening Sales on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
Pittsburgh, November 5, 1830—tf.

PORCELAIN TEETH.

DR. E. MERRITT—DENTIST,
Fourth Street, between Wood and Market,
PITTSBURGH.
March 4, 1831.—tf

DAVY'S CONSOLATIONS.
JUST published, and for sale, by Hogan & Co. Corner of Front and Market streets, CONSOLATIONS IN TRAVEL; or the Last Day's of a Philosopher; by Sir *Humphrey Davy,* Bart. late President of the Royal Society. With a sketch of the Author's Life, and Notes, by Jacob Green, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in Jefferson Medical College. Sept. 21.—tf.

Kensington Rolling Mill.

S. & R. LEONARD have associated with them A. M'N. SEMPLE. The business in future will be conducted under the firm of LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD; at the above place, on the Monongahela River, above Suke's Run.
The agency of W. H. Hays is discontinued.
LEONARD, SEMPLE & LEONARD intend making and constantly keeping on hand the following kinds of IRON, of the neatest and best quality, which they offer on accommodating terms:
1d. 2d. 3d. 4d. 5d. 6d. 8d. and 10d. Hoop,
Round and Square, from 1-4 in. to 3, in.
Nail, Chain, Deck, and Spike Rods,
Tire and Flat Iron,—all sizes.
Pittsburgh, May 21, 1829—tf.

THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Refer to M'KEE, CLARKE & Co. / JAS. ADAMS, Jr. & Co. / HAMILTON STEWART, } Pittsburgh.
STORAGE & FORWARDING.—Thomas Anderson & Co. have extensive warehouses, and are prepared to Receive and Forward Merchandise, in any direction required
May 14, 1830.—tf.

NOTICE.

CHRIS'R MAGEE having taken his nephew, C. L. MAGEE, into partnership, the public are respectfully informed that the business heretofore conducted by him will be continued under the firm of C. & C. L. MAGEE, at the old stand, No. 40 Market street, between Second and Third streets, where they will keep a constant supply of HATS, of the first rate workmanship, and of the newest fashion, which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

CHRIS'R MAGEE,
C. L. MAGEE.
Pittsburgh, May 10, 1831—tf

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED, with neatness and despatch, at the Office of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE. April 26

TO IRON FOUNDERS.

TO BE LET, The Iron Foundry, situated on Water street near Grant, lately occupied by Sours & Kingsland. On the premises are a Double Stack and Furnace, Core Oven, Crane, &c. in good order. Apply to
BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS.
☞N. B.—Immediate possession can be given.
February 18—tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.
THAT the Charter of the Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association being about to expire, it is intended to close its affairs as soon as possible. All persons indebted to the Institution are required to make immediate payment to George Cochran of Rd. Agent of the Association, and all persons having claims against it, are requested to present the same for settlement.
B. BAKEWELL,
THOMAS HAZLETON,
WM. PORTER,
THOMAS FAIRMAN,
JOHN SPEAR,
Com'tee for closing the Affairs of the Association.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1830.—tf.

FOR SALE,
300 REAMS of good Straw Wrapping Paper. GEO. A. COOK,
Sept 20 No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Bakewell, Page, & Bakewells,
FLINT GLASS MANUFACTURERS,
Have for sale, an assortment of
Astral or Sinumbral LAMPS,
ON PEDESTALS AND FOR SUSPENSION.
ALSO,
Tuscan, Vase, Mantel & Chamber Lamps,
WHICH, in addition to their usual stock of *PLAIN AND CUT FLINT GLASS,* Patent Moulded, Plain and Cut *Bureau Mouldings, &c. &c.* will be disposed of on the lowest terms. Pittsburgh, Nov. 23—tf.

WANTED TO HIRE.—A Young Woman capable of nursing, and willing to make herself useful, will hear of a comfortable situation, by applying at this office. Nov. 16.

PRICES CURRENT.

JAS. W. BROWN & CO.
WHOLESALE PAPER WAREHOUSE,
No. 140 Liberty street.

LETTER PAPER,	per ream,		$3 00	to	$3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
CAP	do	do	3 00	to	3 25
do	do	do	2 50	to	2 75
do	do	do	2 00	to	2 25
PRINTING	do,	Imperial,	4 00	to	5 50
do		Superroyal,	3 50	to	5 25
do		Medium,	2 50	to	3 25
do		Demy,	2 00	to	2 25
WRAPPING,		Imperial,	1 87	to	2 25
do		Medium,	1 62	to	1 75
do		Crown,	75	to	1 00
TEA PAPER,		Medium,	1 87	to	2 37
PASTEBOARDS,			4 50	to	5 00
FULLERS' PRESSBOARDS,			lb. 20	to	22 cts.

☞A liberal discount to wholesale purchasers.
June 24, 1831—tf

DOBBIN & IRWIN have in store and offer for sale on accommodating terms:
250 bags Havanna COFFEE,
30 hhds. N. O. SUGAR,
5 boxes Havanna SUGAR,
10 bbls. ALMONDS,
200 do. MACKAREL, numbers 2 and 3,
20 half bbls. do. Nos. 1 and 2.
18 bbls. Mess SHAD,
15 do. TAR.
35 hhds. TOBACCO,
60 bales Tennessee COTTON,
2000 lbs. LOGWOOD.
Pittsburgh, July 10.—tf.

Caps! Caps!!

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

S. J. SYLVESTER respectfully informs the merchants and inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that he has opened a store in the Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, where he intends keeping a large and complete assortment of CAPS, suitable for each season. The business will be superintended by N. SYLVESTER, who has given his attention to the manufacturing of the article for several years, and will endeavor, by assiduity and industry, to satisfy those who may favor him with their custom.
☞*Country Storekeepers* are hereby notified, that Fur Skins will be bought or taken in barter for Caps, or the highest price will be paid in cash for Otter, Wild Cat, Rackoon, or Muskrat, next door to the Exchange, Pittsburgh.
S. J. S. is aware that it is yet too early for the sale of winter Caps: he however gives this notice, that those who are in the practice of purchasing in the eastern cities may be aware that the article *will be* kept in every variety—a considerable quantity are daily expected. Aug. 2

JOHN ALEXANDER

Has Removed his Wholesale and Retail
CHEAP CASH STORE,
To his old, well known stand, 65 Market street,
ON which has been erected that splendid and extensive building with the IRON FRONT, where he is now opening, and will keep constantly on hand, a large stock of Staple, and the most splendid stock of Fancy DRY GOODS, ever offered in this city; which will be sold, wholesale or retail, at a small advance for cash.
Also, A large stock of MAHOGANY, at reduced prices. J. A.
August 2, 1831—tf

G. MERRITT, DENTIST,
NO. 50 FOURTH STREET, between Market and Wood, adjoining the offices of Dr. Simpson and Dr. E. Merritt. Sept 30—3mo

Received by late arrrvals, and for sale by
DOBBIN & IRWIN:
20 HHDS. PRIME N. O. SUGAR;
40 bags Green Havana COFFEE;
20 tons PIG LEAD;
10 bbls. WATER LIME;
53 DRY SPANISH HIDES;
30 packs BUFFALO ROBES;
80 thousand COMMON SEGARS;
20 dozen PAINTED BUCKETS.
Pittsburgh, October 11—tf

GOOD American made BLACK CAPS, at nine dollars per dozen, at S. J. SYLVESTER'S, No. 16 Exchange buildings, Pittsburgh. Also for sale, Books, Prints, Segars, and Playing Cards. Oct 7

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN That the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson and J. H Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of R. Patterson & Lambdin, have been assigned to the subscribers this day, for the benefit of creditors.
HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN RAHM.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 22, 1823—tf

ALLEGHENY LOTS.

FOR SALE, a number of LOTS, fronting on the Broad Common in the rear of the town of Allegheny. These Lots afford the most desirable seats for country residences of any now offered for sale. The terms will be extremely favorable. A credit of from one to five years will be given to purchasers. A plan of the Lots is left at the office of Discount and Deposit and at the bank of Pittsburgh, for the inspection of purchasers.
W. Robinson, Jr.
Aug. 25, 1826.—tf. *Allegheny Town*

HOLDERS of Sovereigns, Guineas, and every description of GOLD, can obtain the very highest prices, by applying at this office.—Every description of paper discounted at reduced rates. GEORGE A COOK.
Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. October 21, 1831.—tf.

NOTICE,

To Country Merchants and others, inclining to purchase Cheap Hardware.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having purchased out the Stock of HARDWARE lately kept by R. H. Gray, corner of Fourth and Market streets, Pittsburgh, offers the same for sale at cost and carriage. He will continue to *buy and sell* articles of domestic manufacture in the Hardware line, at the old stand, No. 59.
JAMES GRAY,
March 11—tf Fourth street.

IRON WIRE—Manufactured at the Pittsburgh Wire Factory—of superior quality. For sale by COCHRAN & IRWIN, No. 108 Second street. Pittsburgh, Oct. 7, 1831.—tf

NEW BOARDING HOUSE.—James Reynolds, from Geneva, in the state of New York, has opened a BOARDING HOUSE, in the commodious and pleasant brick building, at the corner of Ferry and Fourth streets, where a few genteel Boarders will be accommodated.
July 1—tf

RIFLE BARRELS.

BAYERS'S Superior Rifle Barrels constantly kept for sale by
S. P. DARLINGTON & Co.
Oct. 21, 1831.—6m

JOHNSTON & STOCKTON,
Booksellers, Printers,
Book-Binders and Paper Manufacturers.
No. 57, Market Street, Pittsburgh
March 14.—tf.

WILLIAMSON'S EXCHANGE
PITTSBURGH.
THIS new and extensive Hotel, believed to be one of the best in the United States, is now open for the accommodation of the public.—The advertiser, well known as the conductor of a public house in the cities of Baltimore and Washington, takes this method of informing those who have heretofore patronized him, and travelers generally, that his entire efforts shall be directed to the comfort, ease, and quietude of all who may favor him with their custom. He appeals to his old friends for a "passing word" to strangers who may have occasion to visit Pittsburgh, pledging himself that nothing shall be wanting, on his part, to make their sojourn as agreeable as possible. Charges will be much the same as in the other respectable Hotels. The best servants from the Atlantic cities will be immediately engaged. The proprietor respectfully invites a call. Dec. 24.—tf.

A. H. HOGE

HAS lately received a good assortment of Britannia Tea Setts; Astral, Suspending, Reflecting, and Chamber Lamps; Shovels, Tongs, and Pokers; Ivory handled Knives and Forks; Table Castors; Brass Stair Rods; Brass and Bell Metal Kettles; Percussion Caps; Locks, Latches, Window Frame Pullies, Hinges, and Shutter Fasteners; Cam's Tools; Eastern made Bench and Moulding Planes; Cast Steel Hand, Pannel, Ripping and Back Saws; Plated and Tinned Saddlery; &c. &c. which are offered at low prices, at No. 132 Liberty street, opposite Market street.
October 4—2mo.

TO LET,
A DWELLING HOUSE with or without the Store room in front. And also, a large Store or Warehouse on St. Clair street.
JOS. PATTERSON.
Feb. 5th, 1830.—tf.

4-4 BROWN SHEETINGS: 3-4 do. SHIRTINGS; DRILLINGS; Delaware, Ashton and Chester TICKINGS. A new supply just received, and for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Corner of Wood and Front streets.
November 15, 1831.

NOTES of the Dayton Manufacturing and Banking Company are received at this office at 3 per cent. discount.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood st'r't
November 1

TO THE PUBLIC.—We, the undersigned, Painters and Glaziers of the city of Pittsburgh, do certify, that the WHITE LEAD now manufactured by H. Brunot, and branded '*Pittsburgh White Lead*—H. BRUNOT,' is as good as any made in or about Pittsburgh, and we give it a preference.

Alex. Ingram,	Archibald Shaw,
Joseph Jenkinson,	David Glenn,
Robert Menha,	Isaac Rhoads,
E. G. Nelson,	F. S. Byrne,
John Phillips,	A. Westervelt,
Andrew Beggs,	Nath. Whiston,
George Dobbs,	John W. Kane,
James Stuart,	John Hern.

☞Orders addressed to H. Brunot & Co. Pittsburgh, will be attended to. Aug. 2—6m.

COPARTNERSHIP.—David W. Miller, (of the late firm of Miller & Clarke,) William Baird and Thomas Baldwin, of Pittsburgh, have this day associated themselves, for the purpose of transacting a *General Agency and Commission Business,* in this place, under the firm of BAIRD, MILLER & BALDWIN, and have rented one of the large brick warehouses on Water, between Wall and Fifth cross streets, where they are prepared to attend to any consignments, and business in general, which may be entrusted to their care and management. Louisville, Nov 1, 1831.
☞Refer to *Allen & Grant,* Pittsburgh, *C. Macallister, Jr. & Co.,* Cincinnati, *A. G. Jaudon & Co.,* or *Macalester & Yorke,* Philadelphia, *Whitall, Jaudon & Co.,* or *Yorke, Macalester & Co.,* New Orleans. Nov 4—tf

F. A. BEMIS & CO.
NO. 24 WATER STREET,
BUILD TO ORDER, Steam Engines:—Also, Boilers, Governors, &c., &c., &c. Pittsburgh, October 25—tf

RECORDING REGULATOR'S OFFICE—The subscriber has removed his office to No. 33 St. Clair street, near the Allegheny Bridge. City and Country SURVEYING attended to as usual. JEAN BARBEAU.
N. B. Maps of Pittsburgh and its Environs, for sale at this office. Nov 15

NEW, VALUABLE WORKS.

A MEMOIR OF SEBASTIAN CABOT—with a Review of the History of Maritime Discovery: illustrated by Documents from the Rolls; now first published. By a Gentleman, formerly of Pittsburgh.
A Treatise on Mechanics, by the Rev. D. Lardner; being No. 9 of the Cabinet Cyclopædia.
The Orations of Demosthenes: translated by Thomas Leland, D. D.; in two volumes; being Nos. 3 and 4 of the Family Classical Library.
History of Chronic Phlegmasiæ: in 2 volumes, 8vo.—by F. J. V. Broussais, M. D. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., 51 Market street.
Nov. 18, 1831.—4t

CIRCULAR.

Pittsburgh, January 29, 1831.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of transacting a *General Commission Business* in this place, under the firm of DOBBIN & IRWIN, and that we have taken that spacious Warehouse, on the corner of Second and Ferry streets, lately occupied by Messrs. R. Lindell & Co., where we are prepared to attend to such business as our friends may favor us with.
Mr. Leonard Dobbin will supply the place of his brother, in attending to the business of the house; and with his personal attention, united to a determination of pursuing a well regulated system of attention and punctuality, we hope to prove ourselves worthy the confidence of our friends and correspondents, whose interests it will be our study to promote, adhering strictly to their instructions. H. R. DOBBIN,
JAMES S. IRWIN.
February 18, 1831—tf

Again and again Most Fortunate!!!

THE ever and All Fortunate Sylvester announces with pleasure that he has sold the FOUR THOUSAND DOLLAR Prize, in a Whole Ticket: he has also sold the *Two Thousand Dollar Prize.*
NEXT SATURDAY the Union Canal Lottery, Class 24—ten drawn ballots—60 number lottery. Capitals, $30,000——$20,000——$10,000. Tickets Ten Dollars.
A Package of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters in this lottery, warranted to draw one half—less discount. A deduction made in every case where sold by the Package. S. J. SYLVESTER,
16 Exchange Buildings, Pittsburgh.
☞Wanted, at very low rates of discount, New York City and State Bank Notes, as also Michigan. Nov. 29, 1831.

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, an indented apprentice to the Blacksmith business, named JOHN HOWE, about 20 years of age, about 5 feet 10 inches high. Had on a cassinet coat and pantaloons.—All persons are cautioned not to harbor or employ him, and the law will be strictly enforced against all persons for so doing. The above reward, but no charges will be paid, upon returning him to the subscriber, in Pittsburgh.
JAMES SPEER.
November 29.—3t.

BAYARSTDOWN STEEL WORKS
PITTSBURGH, PA.
THE public are respectfully informed that these works, under the late firm of S. Broadmeadow & Co., are now continued in operation by S. Broadmeadow, to whom all orders are requested to be directed.
S. Broadmeadow, having had much experience in England, in the manufacturing of this article, has succeeded in making from the American Iron, in Pittsburgh, Steel of equal quality to that imported, to the entire satisfaction of those friends who have favored him with their orders.
Part of the steel made by him has the brand of P. Shoenberger, and subsequently of P. Shoenberger & Son: but as those gentlemen are about to commence the same business, the iron manufacturer's name will in future be discontinued, and the steel manufacturer's name labeled on the bar.
It is considered quite unnecessary, at this date, to say any thing more than to observe that three years' experience has fixed its value, and thirteen of the most respectable scientific mechanics of this city have testified to this, through the medium of the public papers, two years ago. Nov 25

NEW EDITION OF GREGORY'S PRACTICE.—*HOGAN & CO.,* Booksellers, 73 Wood street, have just published the *third* edition of "Gregory's Elements of the Theory and Practice of Physic;" from the *Last London Edition:* with numerous additions and amendments. In two volumes 8vo.
HOGAN & CO. have also just received the following New Works:——*The Friend;* a Series of Essays, by S. T. Coleridge.——*Memoir of Sebastian Cabot.*——*Jacqueline of Holland;* by T. C. Grattan.——*Ford's Plays,* in 2 vols.——*Working Man's Companion,* vol. 2.——*T. Moore's Life of Sir E. Fitzgerald,* 2 vols.——*Sir Edward Seaward's Narrative,* in 3 volumes, &c. &c. &c.
November 25—3t

SIX CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the Subscriber, on Friday night, 17th instant, DAVID L. MURDOCK, an indented apprentice to the Carpenter and Bellows Making Business. He is about 19 years old, about 5 feet 6 inches high.—The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice, so that the subscriber may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, or giving him employment, under the penalty of the law, as I am determined to prosecute to the full extent thereof. THOS. FINK.
Nov. 25, 1831.—3t

☞AN EXCELLENT CHANCE!!☜
Ten Drawn Ballots—60 No. Lottery.

24TH CLASS UNION CANAL.—To be drawn December 3, 1831. 30,000, 20,000, 10,000, &c. Tickets only Ten Dollars. In all cases, when a package is sold, a discount will be allowed, whether of Wholes, Halves, or Quarters. In this Lottery a package must draw one half, less the discount. Orders from abroad, enclosing five dollars and upwards, need not be paid. Address the truly fortunate
S. J. SYLVESTER, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The highest price given for GOLD of every description.
For sale, a few very superior HAVANNA SEGARS.—*Also,* PLAYING CARDS, by the gross, dozen, or single pack. November 22.

Managers' Office, Pittsburgh.
PRIZE LIST OF THE U. C. LOTTERY.
COOK again triumphant!!—Continuation of the most splendid and astonishing luck at the "Prize Selling Office."
I again have the pleasure to inform my patrons, that the usual success has attended adventurers who had the good fortune to purchase their tickets at the right place.

Drawing of the Union Canal Lottery.
Class No. 23, for 1831—Fortunate Nos.
36, 43, 18, 34, 2, 40, 21, 45, 57.
Numbers 18, 36, 43, the Grand Capital Prize of TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!!! was sold to a gentleman from abroad: he purchased it at the counter in Pittsburgh, and is invited to call and receive the Cash.
There are several Splendid Schemes now before the public, to which I respectfully invite the attention of all adventurers. Orders from any part of the United States promply executed. Address GEORGE A. COOK, Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
☞Every description of Gold purchased at this Office. Nov. 25, 1831.

Pittsburgh Starch Manufactory.
STARCH manufactured at the above establishment, may be had at the store of George Kirkpatrick, No. 8 Diamond Alley, or at either of the following stores—James Park & Co.; Tassey & Church; I. R. Smith & Co.; J. D. Davis, or Gabriel Adams. ALEX. FERGUSON,
June 18.—tf. GEO. KIRKPATRICK.

The American Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA,
DAILY make Insurance against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses & Merchandise, Job Bacon, Secretary, No. 101 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. GEO. COCHRAN, Ag't,
Sept. 25—tf *No. 26 Wood street, Pittsburgh.*

LEAF TOBACCO.
22 HHDS. KENTUCKY TOBACCO, of the best quality, for sale by
MOSES ATWOOD,
Nov 4 Corner of Wood and Front st'ts

PRINTING INK.

JUST received from the Manufactory of *Johnson & Son,* a fresh supply of Book and News Ink, for winter and spring use, in kegs from 13 to 28 pounds.
H. HOLDSHIP & SON.
January 1, 1830.—tf

POETRY.

From the Utica Sentinel and Gazette.

DEATH AND THE MAIDEN.

"Come, maiden, come out of the youthful throng,
With thy laughing eye, and thy voice of song;
Come down from thy father's ancient halls,
From thy happy home and its cherish'd walls;
Thine eye is bright, and thy cheek is fair,
But the cold earth-worm shall revel there,
For I come with my damp destroying breath,
To bear thee down to the shades of Death."

Oh, stay grim Death, 'till the summer flies,
'Till the lily fades and the violet dies,
For I cannot leave the blooming bowers;
Oh, no, I must not wither the flowers.
Oh, stay 'till the summer roses fade:
Oh, stay 'till the birds forsake the shade,
Then bear me down to the silent tomb,
'Tis meet to die when the world is gloom.

Come, maiden, come for the flowers are dead,
And the music of the groves has fled,
And the vines that cluster'd round thy bower,
Have sunk 'neath Autumn's withering power;
Come, for the summer's bloom is past,
And the stormy spirit is coming fast,
And the raven croaks in the hollow tree,
Then haste, maiden haste, and follow me.

Oh, nay, there is one that loves me well,
And I cannot go with thee to dwell;
He waits for the winter evening hour
To lead me to the bridal bower;
Oh, take me not when my heart is glad,
But stay till his coldness makes me sad;
Stay, stay 'till his love hath ceased to be—
Not soon, I ween, wilt thou come for me.

Come, oh come, for thy joys are o'er,
And thy early hopes are thine no more:
The rose that bloom'd on thy cheek is fled,
And where is the light thine eye once shed?
He that once loved thee, his heart is cold,
He loves thee not as in days of old,
He hath caused the bitter tears to flow,
Then come with me to the shades below.

O, call me not, though my heart is wo,
I love my child and cannot go;
The little flower that God hath given;
Oh, let me fit its soul for Heaven,
For none would guide in a world like this,
Its infant feet to a land of bliss,
And its soul in guilt would be beguiled,
No, I cannot go, for I love my child.

Come, lone one, come, for thy widow'd heart
Hath none beloved from whom to part,
The child that Heaven in pity gave,
I have lain it low in the silent grave,
And those you loved in the days gone by,
Beneath the "clods of the valley lie."
There is none on earth to weep for thee,
Then, lone one, come and follow me.

They laid my child in the dark cold grave,
Where the mournful yews and cypress wave,
And I strew'd wild roses round its tomb;
Oh, let me live 'till those roses bloom,
For daily I sit me down and weep,
Where the loving and loved ones sleep,
And when I have seen those roses bloom,
I will go with thee to my long lost home.

I come, I come, and my arm is strong,
Follow me down to the sleeping throng,
The flowers you strewed round the lov'd ones clay,
Have budded and blossom'd and wither'd away,
Then cross with me Death's stormy main,
The end is bliss, but the journey pain,
My arrow is sure, and strong my bow,
So haste with me to the shades below.

F. M. B.

ADDRESS OF THE FRIENDS OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY,

CONCLUDED.

When it pleased Heaven to rescue us from the imminent hazards of this doubtful and disproportionate conflict, we saw around us a nation of eight millions of people possessed of a territory nearly equal to the continent of Europe, rich in the ungathered resources of every kind of wealth,—just emerging from a war of two years and a half, with an enemy who had never assembled an army of more than thirty thousand—and yet deranged in all its channels of industry, exhausted, and on the verge of bankruptcy. Nothing but the most perverse neglect of the fundamental precepts connected with the proper administration of the concerns of a commonwealth could have produced such a result!

These disasters opened our eyes to some important facts. They demonstrated to us the necessity of extending more efficient protection, at least, to those manufactures which were essential to the defence of the nation. They proved to us the value of a national currency, and the duty of protecting it from the influence of foreign disturbance: and, amongst other things of equal moment, they made us acquainted with the fact that the British manufacturers could find a large, and, if necessary, a complete supply of cotton from other soils than our own.

All these matters came into review before Congress at the close of the war. A proper occasion for their discussion arose when the question was submitted as to the reduction of the war duties. The return of peace made it necessary for the Legislature to take off the taxes that had been imposed for defraying the expenses of the war, and in this reduction of duties to what it was considered should be a permanent standard, the cotton planting interest urged with great force and propriety, the necessity of retaining such a duty as should exclude from the American market all fabrics made from the cotton of the East Indies.—It was an anomaly apparent to every citizen of the United States, that our government, possessing so many facilities for supplying Europe with cotton, should, nevertheless, allow a trade that threw in upon us vast quantities of cotton cloth produced at the distance of ten thousand miles: that our most common household supplies should be furnished from such a quarter. Nothing was more generally acknowledged than the duty of the government to protect the cotton grower against such a competition; and this argument was addressed to the nation by the cotton growing states, even with the conviction, at that time prevalent amongst themselves, that its success would be to give them what may be termed a species of monopoly in the supply.

The duty was retained; and it is important to know that, being designed for the protection of the cotton grower, it was graduated to a scale precisely adequate to that purpose. *His* interest required the exclusion of the East India fabric, but was supposed to be hostile to the attempt of the American citizen to manufacture the material; the duty, therefore, was adapted to the first purpose, but not to the latter. It banished the foreign manufacture;—it did not protect the home;—being thus accurately adjusted to the wants and wishes of the planting interest, without professing to serve any other.

This placed our commerce upon the most favorable footing for the cotton grower that could be desired: and the nation, having thus performed its duty to this valuable interest, turned its attention to other branches of industry.

The Tariff of 1816, it may be remarked, was a measure that met the approbation of the large majority of the people in every section of the Union. No partial nor local considerations were embodied against the operation of either its principles or policy. The southern states were even more forward than their northern confederates in recommending the policy, and defending it in the councils of the nation. By this tariff, various manufactures were attempted to be established in the United States. The want of skill and capital exposed these infant institutions to a fierce and vindictive competition from the manufacturers of Great Britain; and, in three years, almost every capitalist who had ventured into the field of enterprise was broken up. The heavy loss and distress that visited this endeavor to establish manufactures subsequently urged the subject of more extended protection upon Congress, and the result, after various struggles, close and elaborate inquiry and a careful attention to the expanding means of the country; was the establishment of a vigorous system, which has diffused health and strength into the industry of the nation, and added to the wealth of every class of the community.

We ask attention to another topic. Revulsions in trade are unavoidable; the balance of supply and demand cannot be regulated with precision.—There is a tendency, growing out of a prosperous commerce, to push success to an extreme which produces re-action. To these periods of embarrassment, of general stagnation, and severe pressure for money, the U. States have been peculiarly subject. We attribute this, in a great measure, to our having depended, in so great a degree, for our manufactures, upon the nations of Europe.—Importation is induced more frequently by the necessity or hope of the manufacturer to find a market, than by actual reference to the wants or means of the country. A reduction on the prices of exports, following an excessive importation, causes a state of exchange which leads to an exportation of specie; the moment this exportation touches that portion of the precious metals necessary to sustain the money circulation, the operations of the bank become embarrassed, and distress and dismay are abroad through all classes of the community.

We believe that the system which furnishes a nation with manufactures, essential to its daily wants, from its own industry, is the best possible security against violent changes in its currency;—changes which paralyse all industry, and disturb all trade; and we therefore submit it to the experience and judgment of the American people, whether the protective system is not, in this particular, more advantageous to the country than that which after deluging our markets with foreign manufactures, draws from us, in return, not a useless commodity, but the instrument by which our exchanges are performed, the very basis of our bank circulation, the essential principle of commercial confidence.

Mistaken opinions in regard to the effect of the tariff upon the prices of commodities in the United States and upon which the protective system has been brought to bear, has furnished some popular objections against the wisdom of the policy. It has been said that the effect of a duty is necessarily to increase the price of any article upon which it is laid to the full amount of the tax. It would be easy to show, by a minute survey of the whole field of American industry, that, so far from this being true, the invariable operation of the tariff has been to lower the price to the consumer of every article that has been successfully manufactured under the protection. Such a survey would require more detail than the purpose of the address allows, but we propose to examine the operation of the tariff upon some of our more important staples.

In the article of cotton it is admitted that our manufacture has arrived at such perfection in the production of the coarse fabrics, that they are not only furnished at little more than one half the cost which the imported articles of the same kind bore a few years ago, but they are produced as cheaply at the present time as our foreign rivals, under all the excitements of American competition, are able to furnish them. They have had a constant and increasing demand for several years for exportation as well as for home consumption. None but the finer qualities are now imported, which are little, if at all, effected by the minimum duty. The price of raw cotton has fallen but about a cent a pound within the last four years, whilst the price of cotton goods,—of sheetings, for instance, of more than three yards to the pound,—has fallen nearly four cents a yard within the same period. Satinets, of wool and cotton, are made at less than one half the price of cassimeres, and are more durable.—cotton flannels, formerly imported from China, at from fifty to sixty cents a yard, are now made, of a better quality here, at from fifteen to twenty cents. Indeed we might enumerate every species of manufacture in which this material enters as a component part, to show that both in the character of the article and the cheapness of its price, the country has been a great gainer since the enactment of the system that has promoted its fabrication.

To the cotton planters of the United States, the system has undoubtedly yielded the most decisive advantages. It has created a certain and valuable market for one fifth of their crop, and it has encouraged the consumption of large quantities of their staple in fabrics to which it never would have been applied, if the manufacture had not been carried on in our own country. The establishment of cotton mills amongst us has had the most visible tendency to induce our manufacturers to apply cotton to uses which both the policy and the position of foreign manufacturers would have forever forbidden them from adopting. This fact is conspicuously seen in the application of cotton to sail cloth, and to all these articles of heavy clothing in which it has been lately substituted for wool. It is now manufactured into carpets, blankets, cordage, twine, net work, and a variety of other commodities, that may be said to be exclusively of American origin. Cotton being a product of our own soil, we have naturally an interest to extend its applications to new uses, above what might be expected from nations who are mere purchasers of the article, and who are as much, if not more, concerned in preserving and promoting the use of wool and hemp in the fabrics to which we have applied our cotton.

Let us next consider the article of Iron; and we will introduce the notice of it with a quotation from that masterly report of the first Secretary of the Treasury, which, forty years ago, recommended prohibitory duties in favor of the manufacturers of this article: "for," says that report, "they are entitled to pre-eminent rank. None are more essential in their kinds, none so extensive in their uses. They constitute, in whole or in part, the implements or the materials, or both, of almost every useful occupation. Their instrumentality is every where conspicuous. It is fortunate for the United States that they have peculiar advantages, for deriving the full benefit, of this most valuable material, and they have every motive to improve it with systematic care. It is to be found in various parts of the United States in great abundance, and of almost every quality; and fuel, the chief instrument in manufacturing it, is both cheap and plenty." This report, which is a treatise on political economy, at least equal to any thing that has appeared since its publication, states that the average price of iron before the revolution, was about sixty-four dollars per ton, and that at the time of that report it was about eighty dollars. Soon after it appears to have risen to ninety-five dollars, and in 1814 was as high as one hundred and fifty dollars. After the ineffectual tariff of 1816, which ruined numbers, induced by its vain protection to make investments in the manufacture of iron, it rose from ninety to one hundred and five dollars per ton. Under the influence of the acts of 1824 and 1828, it has declined to its present prices of from seventy-five to eighty-five dollars per ton, and there is every reason for the confident belief entertained, that if our own market be protected against the formidable and incessant endeavors of the British manufacturers to control it, the price of iron will, before long, decline at from fifty to sixty dollars per ton. Such is the irrefutable proof of all recent experience.—Cut nails, which in 1816 sold for twelve cents per lb. are now sold for less than half that sum, under the permanent security of five cents per lb., which has given our manufacturers their own market.—"The United States, (says Hamilton's report before mentioned,) already in great measure supply themselves with nails. About one million eight hundred thousand pounds of nails and spikes were imported into the United States, in the course of the year ending the 4th of September, 1790. A duty of two cents per lb. would, it is presumable, speedily put an end to so considerable an importation. And it is in every view proper that an end should be put to it."

Bar Iron which sold at Pittsburgh in 1820 at $122, sells there now at $95. Castings which were $63 are now $50 per ton. Such are the practical results, proving the operations of the tariffs on the market for iron. The duty, by the law of 1816, was so inadequate as to cause nothing but ruin to those concerned, and enhancement of price to the consumer. The act of 1818 was some amelioration: the act of 1824 and 1828, which increased the duty, decreased the price. Hammered bar iron under a duty of twenty-two dollars and forty cents a ton, is at a lower price than when under a duty of nine dollars a ton, and improved in quality from five to ten per cent. by the greater care and skill which more extensive investment has naturally created under more certain protection. The efforts of the English manufacturers to destroy the American manufacture of iron, and possess themselves of our market, have occasioned extensive bankruptcies amongst them in England, and reduced the price of iron considerably below the cost of manufacture; in so much that a convention of iron manufacturers, recently held there, resolved to reduce the quantity made twenty per cent., throughout the United Kingdoms. With the control of our market they would infallibly regulate both the price and the quantity of iron in this country—thirty-one establishments of which have appeared in Western Pennsylvania alone, since the last Tariff act.

The influence of protection upon wool, while it has been most beneficial upon the farming states, has had no tendency that we are aware of, to injure the plantation states. The number of sheep in the United States is computed at about twenty-millions; and their increase at about five millions since the act of 1828, which gave a great impulse to the stock. The farmers of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, and the other wool-growing states have an interest in this national property, taken at fifty-five cents per lb., nearly equal to the capital of the plantation states in the cotton crops of this year, reckoning it at thirty millions of dollars. There is no doubt that, within three years to come, the farming capital in wool will be more valuable than the plantation capital in cotton.—Without protecting duties American wool would be reduced one-half in quality and in price. The large flocks which now cover the immense and inexhaustible pastures of the United States, most of them more or less of the fine Spanish breeds, would be again slaughtered, as has been heretofore the case, for want of due protection, and this great capital in fleece sacrificed to that of cotton with enormous loss to one interest, and with no possible advantage to the other. For, like every thing else, woollen goods have fallen from twenty-five to twenty per cent. since the last tariff. The immediate effect of that act, by calling a large number of additional clothiers into active enterprise, was to cause a decline in prices, ruinous to many of these before engaged in the occupation. Under the influence of the improvement in the price of wool, woollen manufacturers have rallied again, but, at least as respects them, the charge of monopolizing price is a cruel mockery. The advantages of the tariff, in its operation upon wool, have thus far been confined exclusively to the farming interest; the manufacturers have yet all their way to win, and the effect of that competition, which is the result of protection, cannot be known until it has had longer time for operation.

The finest cotton and woollen manufactures are not much made in the United States, but we may assert without fear of contradiction, that nine-tenths of the American people, who do not affect foreign luxuries and fashions, may be clothed with woollen, cotton, fur, and leather fabrics of their own country better and cheaper, than either could have been obtained abroad if the tariff had never been enacted. The greatest mistakes prevail in this respect; it is contiually said, that hats, coats, boots, and other articles of dress, are dearer here than elsewhere. Such is not the case with all those who are independent of foreign fashions. Those who enjoy superior wealth and study superior elegance, are at liberty to gratify their caprice, at additional expense, which such a gratification costs in all countries—in none more than in Great Britain, where the opulent and noble are in the habit of paying more extravagantly for French, Asiatic and other luxuries, than some of our opulent citizens choose to pay, in like manner, for luxuries imported from abroad.

Whilst we assert that it has been the effect of the protective system to benefit the consumers by giving them manufactures cheaper than they had them before, we are willing to admit that prices have had a correspondent fall in the same articles abroad; but this fall of price abroad has been the result of the competition of American labor. It is impossible to advert to the fact that the United States export to foreign markets six times the quantity of domestic manufactures that they exported in 1820, and at present furnish incomparably the largest share of the home demand, without perceiving the tendency of such a competition to reduce the price of the same article amongst all those who aim at supplying us.

But we hold it to be a common error to consider the comparative cheapness of the foreign and domestic commodity a test of the value of the system. Even if it were true that the domestic product were not reduced in price, and were to be procured only at a higher cost than the foreign, still the benefit of the system would be found in the fact that it enables the domestic consumer to afford the higher price for the manufacture, and thereby to furnish himself on better terms than he could have done when obliged to depend upon the foreign imported commodity—that, in other words, the increase of price, if it has taken place, cannot be called a tax upon the consumer, if the same system which has increased the price has also increased his means of paying it. That this increased ability to pay has occurred to a most beneficial extent is evident in the invigorated condition of our agriculture in the last three or four years, during which period the value of the labor of the farmer, and with it the value of his land, it is well known, has risen some twenty or thirty per cent.—This augmentation in the value of agricultural labor and capital can be ascribed to no other cause than to the increase of the manufacturing classes, and to the rapid growth of our home market under the protective system. During this period there have been no wars to create a demand abroad for our grain, but on the contrary, all the producing nations have been exerting their industry to the utmost, and maintaining a rivalry against our own citizens which would have visited them with the most disastrous consequences if they had not found a steady and valuable market at home. The fact, too, that agricultural products have risen whilst manufactured goods have fallen, furnish the best proofs that the fall of prices are to be mainly attributable to the competition of domestic labor.

The loudest complaints of oppression proceeds from the South, particularly from South Carolina; but that these complaints are not owing to the tariff acts, is unquestionably proved by the fact, that their public press, their memorials to Congress, and other mediums of complaint, were as much burthened with them before those acts, as they have been since. In the acquisition of the extensive and fertile territories annexed to the United States by the purchase of Louisiana, the lands and property of the plantation states could not fail to be depreciated by a vast accession of lands, at least as fertile, for all similar purposes. But it is inconceivable how a steady market for at least two hundred thousand bales of cotton a year, liable to no fluctuation from foreign influence, can be injurious to the cotton growing states; and, certainly, if the inhabitants of the less exuberant and more industrious latitudes of the central and eastern states, were not, from the influence of climate, or some other cause, less liable to excitement and less addicted to complain than their southern brethren, they have much greater cause for it.

The article of sugar is a production of the planting states receiving the full benefit of the protecting system. If any application of the system operates as a tax on consumption, it would apply to the duty on sugar. It is true the cotton planters of South Carolina will not admit that protection to the cultivation of sugar is any offset to their own fancied oppressions; but it is apparent that the lands and capital devoted to the cultivation of the sugar cane, are so much of both withdrawn from the cultivation of cotton, relieving that culture from the effect of over production, the only evil which it has any reason to fear.

The bread stuffs, lumber, and nearly all the other staple of all the grain growing States are excluded from European markets by prohibitory duties. Whilst the export of cotton has quadrupled, that of bread stuffs has diminished in a much greater ratio with relation to the population of the States that produce them. If, instead of spending their time in unavailing complaints, they had not conformed to circumstances, and turned their attention to manufactures, *their* grievances would have been infinitely greater than any of which the southern states have ever complained. Nothing could relieve the farming interests of the middle states but their own manufactures and the manufactures of the eastern states. They alone supply that market which Europe denies. In addition to the incalculable consumption of bread-stuffs by the manufacturers of the grain growing states, what is equivalent to a million of barrels of their bread-stuffs is imported every year into the eastern states; a relief, without which, the susceptibility of these states would have been tried to a degree of endurance far beyond that exacted from their brethren of the south. It cannot escape observation, that while their sufferings are announced in most eloquent language, and in uninterrupting remonstrance, yet there has been so little specification of the supposed causes, that it is denied by many, among themselves, that they suffer at all. There is even good reason to believe, that within the last five years, the interest on planting capital has been more productive to the owner, than the interest on the same amount of capital employed in manufactures.

The states of New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio have invested a capital of enormous amount, which may be reckoned as at least fifty millions, within the last ten years, in what are called internal improvements, canals, rail-ways, and other facilities of transportation. This capital depends entirely upon domestic industry for its fruits. It would be a dead loss to the four millions of people who have expended it, and might as well be abandoned at once, without the protected products of domestic industry for its returns. Foreign commerce can yield it little or no service; and to destroy those guards which secure to it the home market, would be to render it altogether a useless expenditure. Foreign commerce would in this way lose also one of its most productive resources.

In our review of the operation of the tariff upon the various interests of the several states, it must never be lost sight of, that the one-fifth of the cotton crop which is consumed at home, for which we may estimate the sum paid at six millions of dollars, is, in the course of a very short time, worked up by manufacture to at least thirty millions of dollars, which is the worth of the raw material wrought into various articles produced by manipulation; thus one-fifth of the crop of cotton manufactured becomes as valuable as the whole cotton crop, in the short space of six months after its purchase; and in the mean time diffuses competency and comfort amongst large numbers of the laboring classes of the community.

The policy of the protective system is happily and amply illustrated in the growth and prosperity of the United States. The union teems with proofs of its wisdom. All that Hamilton's masterly report soon predicted of its benefits, has been unfolded and is progressive beyond the most sanguine anticipation. All the objections refuted in his argument have disappeared in experience.—The antagonists of the system not long since declared that it would infallibly diminish, if not destroy the revenue, and compel a resort to loans and taxes for the support of government; their present complaint is that the revenue is excessive. Redundant importations, some years ago, imposed the necessity of a loan; the manufacturing establishments now spreading throughout the United States, sustain their agriculture, have revived their commerce, have vastly increased their coasting trade and domestic exchanges, and have mainly contributed to an abundance of the precious metals; they are the stablest pledges of independence and permanent peace, and the most accessible objects of taxation and productive resources in case of need. It was said that high duties would demoralize the commercial character of the United States, and the evils of smuggling are still insisted and depicted in the most prominent colors.—We know of no smuggling, nor do we believe that it exists to any considerable extent. It is true, frauds have been practised upon the revenue laws to a degree that demands the notice of government; but we are happy to bear testimony to the high and honorable character of our merchants, and to say that where frauds have been discovered they have had their origin with those who are alien to our clime, our laws, and all the considerations connected with our welfare. They are frauds that affect, comparitively, but a small portion of that vast amount of labor that owes its support to the protective system.

It was affirmed that this system would undermine commerce and ruin navigation; but they flourish and prosper beyond all expectation. It was to create a monied aristocracy, if aristocracy be possible with our institutions, it certainly has not found an abiding place amongst manufacturers. It was to inflict a class of paupers upon our population: no such class exists among the industrious. It is still denounced as taxing the many for the benefit of the few, but the many, with the power in their hands to change it, are its sturdy friends and supporters, proving that they, at least, deem themselves gainers by the system; whilst the few, on the other hand, never cease to tell us of the grievance of being subject to the majority.

A rapid increase of population, dwellings, culture; of the comforts of life and the value of property, wherever manufactures prevail, bespeak their capacity to diffuse happiness and wealth.—The new industry that has been brought into existence has induced the consumption of increased amounts of the productions of the land, and has added to the prosperity of every class of agriculturists. During the last six years, under the benefit of protection, four hundred sugar plantations have been added to the three hundred previously existing in the state of Louisiana, which now supplies two thirds of the demand of the whole union. In the mean time, the price has been continually falling, and there is every reason to believe that, within a short period, besides furnishing the home market, our planters will have a surplus for exportation.

Our warehouses, workshops, and stores, abound with excellent and elegant wares of American fabrication, almost excluding those from abroad. Silver and plated ware, the richest glassware, porcelain, household furniture and pleasure carriages, every article of woollen and cotton clothing, copper, brass, and tin wares, hardwares, arms of all sorts, saddlery, and every thing else made of leather, drugs, and paints, and oils, tools, utensils, and implements of all sorts; every kind of machinery, from the smallest instrument of cutlery to a steam engine; nearly every thing that can be made of iron, wood, cotton, wool, glass, furs, the precious metals, whatever ministers to comfort, and most of the luxuries; all the substantial and ornamental means of habitation, subsistence, transportation by land and water, clothing and defence, are to be seen in every street, of every town, in every stage of process and transition, from the raw materials, which are abundant and excellent, to the removal of the finished article to distant places of purchase. The principal commerce among the several states of the Union is employed in the transportation of domestic manufactures, and managed by domestic exchanges, which have increased above all computation within the last few years. They insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, and promote the general welfare, by bonds stronger than armies or navies. Protection to these resources is, as it were, the Providence of our political being, ever guarding the industrious citizen, while adding to the nation's wealth.—Without that Providence, not a laborer, not an artisan, whatever his calling, but would be straitened and brought to ruin. Distress would be intense and universal. Stop the loom and the plough would work in vain; the ship would be unfreighted, and universal stagnation would succeed to the present healthful activity of our land. Is there an American who would raise his ruthless hand against the system which prevents such a calamity? who would re-colonise his country from an unnatural disgust for his own productions and morbid preference for those of Europe? who would bow before the wool-sack of England, but spurn the golden fleece of his own soil?

Arrested by manufactures has engendered, of late, bitter local prejudices in parts of those states in which they do not flourish. Not long ago their promotion was in universal favor. When the venerable survivor of the framers of the constitution took the oath of fidelity to it, on commencing his illustrious presidency, the whole nation thought that he proved his patriotism by being clothed in a suit of American broadcloth. To doubt the constitutionality of protecting manufactures was not then conceived. Even to question the policy of promoting them was limited to very few. The statesmen and the patriots of the South were among the foremost to vindicate both.

The general pacification of 1815 exposed our market to the overwhelming force of English capital and skill, with more fearful odds than we had to contend against in the hostilities then closed with Great Britain. The inflexibility of her restrictive system, and the exuberant resources of our own country for manufactures, alone enabled us to withstand the great influx of her fabrics, and constrained us to protect our market by that system which has led to our present prosperity. Is it the cotton growing states who would subvert this prosperity and lay us once more prostrate before the power of our rival? Those states who, for the article of cotton, enjoyed a duty which did not merely *promote*, but absolutely *created* its culture! a tax upon all the other states, which was represented as a grievance by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury in the very infancy of our government? a tax which diverted labor and capital into new channels for the exclusive benefit of those states, at the expense of all the rest? a tax which had not the remotest connection with the revenues of the country, but was imposed merely for protection?—Is it, above all others, the state of South Carolina that can complain of a protective impost, while she enjoys a heavy duty on indigo, which she has ceased to produce, and which therefore all the manufacturing states pay under circumstances aggravated by the fact, that while they are obliged to submit to this tax on an article indispensable to their manufactures, the very state, for whose benefit it was imposed, declines to cultivate the article.

By a special resolution of this convention, an inquiry was directed into the moral influence of our manufactures;—in compliance with which we feel authorised to say, in a word, that the imputations sometimes cast upon the morals of manufacturing communities have proved, according to the experience of this country, to be without the slightest foundation. On the contrary, it is believed that the moral and religious education of those employed in manufactures is, at least, equal, if not superior, to that of any other class of the community.

In concluding this address we would take occasion to observe that the present posture of the affairs of the United States impress upon us the necessity of declaring what we believe to be the sentiment of the friends of American industry, in reference to a great question which must, in a short time, occupy the attention of Congress. Up to this period, the revenue of the government has not exceeded its wants. The debt required a system of duties that would supply at least ten millions of dollars every year towards its extinguishment.—The debt, under the present course of liquidation, will soon cease to exist. The nation will then naturally expect some reduction of duties. Participating in the common feeling on this subject, we cannot close this address without respectfully submitting to public consideration the expediency of applying that reduction to such commodities as are incapable of being brought within the scope of the protective system: holding it, as we do, to be indispensable to the best interests of the American people that that system should be sustained and preserved, without diminution, in its application to every branch of domestic industry that may be benefited by its influence.

Thus, fellow-citizens, we have submitted to your consideration our views of the construction upon the great question of protection. If it be the true one, you will sanction and sustain it: if it be otherwise, let it be rejected; for the constitution is the supreme law.

We have also submitted our view of the true policy of this country. We have stated and urged those principles, on which the system of protection rests, which we believe to be supported by the maxims of a sound philosophy, the experience of mankind and our own. It remains with you to determine, whether that system of protecting your own industry, under which you have long advanced and are now prospering, shall be continued or abandoned: whether you will hold fast to that which your experience has proved to be good, or yield yourselves the victims of rash and untried theory. That nearly five hundred of your fellow citizens should convene, from sections of the country more than five hundred miles apart, to consult on these engrossing subjects, is itself an argument of the deep solicitude felt by the country at large in their discussion. To have separated without vindicating them, would have been a desertion of the trust committed to us. Their importance required that fulness of consideration which an enlightened and reflecting people have a right to demand. It has been our study to adhere to the utmost accuracy in our statement of facts, and to exercise the most perfect candor in our arguments.—We therefore invite the strictest scrutiny to what we thus submit, whilst we are sensible that, with the advantage of more time than the session of the convention has afforded, it might have been presented in a more finished form. Deeply impressed with the gravity of the subject and the momentous aspect of our national concerns, we trust that our language has never departed from that tone of conciliation which becomes citizens of the same country differing from their brethren upon great questions of national policy.

But let us bear constantly in mind that the union, the happiness, the peace and power of our beloved country depend on the domestic industry, without which these United States would cease to be an independent nation.

Let those who acknowledge this great bond of union never forget that "united we stand divided we fall;" that sugar and iron, hemp and lead, wool and cotton, and the other productions of our diversified soil, elaborated by our own indefatigable industry, and protected by our own free government, are, in effect, the government that holds us together, and make us one people; that the home market is the palladium of home itself in all its most endearing and ennobling political and social relations; without which we have no common country, but should be reduced to the condition of dismembered and defenceless provinces. Let it therefore be the instinct of all who acknowledge its cause as their own, to stand together, like the fathers of the revolution; with no local jealousy, no impolitic preference of one part of our system to another, but maintaining a united and inflexible adherence to the whole.

Spontaneous conventions like the present originated our glorious revolution and our admirable constitution. May the Almighty Power that presided over their deliberations, and that has never yet failed to guard these United States, shed the gracious influence of his protection upon our labors!

WILLIAM WILKINS, of Pennsylvania,
President.
JAMES TALLMADGE, of N. York,
GEORGE BLAKE, of Massachusetts,
Vice Presidents.
HEZEKIAH NILES, of Maryland,
ROBERT TILLOTSON, of New York,
JOSHUA W. PIERCE, of N. H.
CHARLES PAINE, of Vermont,
Secretaries.

The above address is signed by all the members of the convention.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE

231 ACRES OF FIRST RATE UPLAND, lying on the old road from Pittsburgh to Washington. There is about 120 acres of cleared land, in good repair. The contemplated railroad passes through the improvements. Any person wishing to purchase a good farm will do well to examine for themselves. For terms apply to the subscriber, near Williamsport, Washington county, Pa.

JOHN STARLAND.

September 20.—tw3mo

PITTSBURGH PRICES CURRENT.—

Corrected weekly by Riddle, Forsyth & Co.

Ashes, pot,	lb. 4 a 4½	Steel, co. lb	7 a 8†
pearl,	5	sad irons	6†
sc. salts	3½ a 4	Lead, in pigs	5½
black salts	3†	in bars	6½
Axes, doz.	$14 a 16†	white, in kegs	$8†
Augers, qr.	6 a 7†	dry, lb.	12½†
Alum, lb.	6	Shot, all sizes,	7a8†
Bacon, lb.	5½†	Leather, sole,	24 a 26†
Butter, keg,	8†	upper, doz.	$27a30†
Bags, 3 bu. tw.	45 a 68†	calf skins,	15 a 26†
Beans, sh. bush.	75†	Lard,	8½ a 9†
Biscuit, sea, b.	3 50 a 4†	Logwood,	2½†
w. crack. bbl.	$4 50†	Molasses,	37a40†
Beer,	3 †	Nails, Jan. brs.	10d 6½†
Coals, bush.	6½†		8d 6½†
Candles, lb.	9		6d 7†
Copperas	2½a3†		4d 8†
Cheese	6†	other	7 †
Cordage, Ky.	8 a 11†	Oil, flaxseed, gal.	$1 12½†
Irwin's	9 a 15	tanners', bbl.	$19 a 20†
Coffee, g.in bgs.	14a14½	Onions, bushl.	$ 1†
Cotton Wool	9a9½†	Paper	
Cassinets,	40 a 110†	cap, No. 1 rm.	$3½a3¾†
Cotton Goods,		No. 2,	2¾a3††
3-4 Plaids, n. 1. y.	11a12†	No. 3,	2½a2¾†
4-4 Checks	13 a 24†	letter	2 50 a 4†
3-4 Stripes	17†	crown wrap.	$1 12½
Cot. yarns, lb.	No. 5, 23†	medium do.	$1 75a2†
Flour, bbl.	$4 12½*	paper hang's p.	37a35
Feathers	34a35†	Pork, fresh lb.	3½ a 4
Flax, scutched, lb.	6½a7†	pkd. mess, bbl.	none
hatcheled,	9a10½*	prime,	do.
Flannels, cy.	4-4 40a50*	Potatoes, bush.	37a45†
Fish—bbl.		Rags, Ohio,	5*
New herring,	$6a8†	do. Ky.	4½ a 4¾†
shad,	11a12½	Sugar, N.O. lb.	6¾a7¼*
mack'l.	6a9†	country,	7†
Grain, wheat, bu.	60†	lump,	15 a 16†
barley	40†	loaf,	16 a 17†
rye	33†	Salt,	$2 37½
corn	28½	Soap, lb.	5 a 8†
Glass, 8by 10, box	$3 a 4†	Sifters—doz.	
10 by 12,	$4 a 5†	wire No. 14, 16,	$5
12 by 18,	$9 00	Spades & shovels	$8
Bottles, porter groce	9†	Tobacco	
gallon doz.	2¾†	keg, lb.	5 a 10cts†
½ do.	1½	leaf,	3†
¼ do.	87½cts†	Tallow, rendered	8†
pint	62½	rough	6†
Gunpowder, keg	$5 a 6†	Tea, Y. H. lb.	90a$1 6*
Hemp, ton	$120†	H. skin,	70 a 75†
Hides, Span. lb.	15a16†	imperial,	1,35a1,45†
green	5†	Wax, bees'	20*
Indigo, Span. lb.	1¾a2¼†	Wool,	40 a 65*
Bengal,	1¼ a 1¾	Wool hats, doz.	$6a6½
Iron, b. Jun. t.	$120†	Whisk. o. gall.	30a50c†
blooms, Jan.	$95†	new	30a31†
rolled	110†	Vices, bright	12½†
sheet, cwt.	9½†	black	9½ a 10†
pig, ton	$33 a 35†	4-4 br. Sheetg.	11a 12†

REMARKS—* demand; ½ scarce; † plenty.

Machine Card Factory.

GEORGE FABER & SONS respectfully inform the public, that they have now in operation, at their factory, No. 116 Wood street, a number of Sticking Machines, which will enable them to supply with promptitude, to any extent, orders for CARDS, from No. 28 to 33, and to any length, from 12 to 30 inches. Also, FILLETING from one to two inches. ☞ Cotton and Woollen manufacturers, and carding machine builders, will be accommodated, on reasonable terms, with a very superior quality, equal to any manufactured in the United States. Orders thankfully received.

☞ The following papers will insert the above advertisement, weekly, four months, and charge this office:—Steubenville Herald, Chilicothe Gazette, Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, Columbus Journal, and the paper at Warren.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 1—wtf

BYAM'S CHEMICAL EMBROCATION;

OR, LIQUID OPPODELDOC.

THIS article is considered by the first Physicians in the United States to rank higher than any other composition in existence, for the following complaints, viz: Bruises, Sprains, Gout, Rheumatism, Cramp, Numbness, Weakness or Stiffness of the Neck or Joints, Chilblains, Chapped Hands, Stings of Insects, Vegetable Poisons, &c. &c. It is applied both to man and beast.

BYAM'S CELEBRATED GENUINE PHYSICAL DROPS,

Preventive against Fevers, composed of roots and herbs—recommended by the first families in the city of Philadelphia.

This medicine is almost a sovereign remedy against the Fever and Ague: if taken in season, it will discharge bile from the stomach, cure coughs and colds and weakness of the breast: it will purify the blood, create an appetite, and cure the most inveterate headache. For worms in children, it is a most efficacious medicine. It is much recommended in cases of the measles, &c.: and it is acknowledged that many lives have been preserved by the use of this medicine, in cases of the yellow fever. Observe that none are genuine without the stamp on the cork of the only proprietor, E. BYAM, *genuine*, and each label signed with his own hand writing, E. Byam. Price per bottle 25 cents.

☞ This certifies that myself, wife, and one of my children, were afflicted with the fever and ague for several weeks, and applied the usual remedies, but to no effect. Having heard of Byam's Physical Drops, I had the curiosity to give it a trial; and by the use of two bottles, we were all cured in one week's time JACOB PETERSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

Considering it a duty I owe to mankind, I hereby declare that, having been afflicted with dyspepsia through the heat of the summer months in 1830, and not being able to attend to business for much of the time, I tried many resources and much medicine to no relief; and hearing of Byam's Drops, I immediately tried a bottle, which relieved me so much that I purchased a second; and by the use of two bottles I was able to attend to my business, and have remained in good health ever since. SAMUEL M. BROOKS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1831.

☞ For Sale, Wholesale and Retail, by THOMPSON & MILLER, Agents for the Proprietor, at their Drug Warehouse, No 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

May 13, 1831—wly

PUBLIC SALE.—In pursuance of the directions contained in the last will and testament of Thomas Wilson, late of the county of Allegheny, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, on the 8th day of December next, all that tract or parcel of Land, situate on the Monongahela river, in Elizabeth township, and adjoining lands of Samuel Wilie, John M'Connell, and others, containing about 140 acres, 70 or 80 acres cleared, of which a considerable portion is *Bottom Land*. There is a good orchard, a two story log house, a double barn, a convenient tenant house, and other buildings, on the premises. There is upwards of 30 acres of Bottom Land on this

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.
FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1831.

THE WEATHER.—During the last six or seven days, we have had exceedingly cold weather, and several slight falls of snow. On Wednesday evening and night, however, it fell to the depth of two or three inches.

MR. BRANCH, late Secretary of the Navy, arrived in this city, from Tennessee, on Monday last, and proceeded to Washington next day.

In the last Statesman we find the following sentences:

"*An Opinion.*—It has been asserted by several writers, and repeated by many editors of respectable journals, "that the withdrawal of Mr. Clay would be to transfer the vote of the Clay states generally to Gen. Jackson!"

We believe that there is more of truth than of policy or discretion in this declaration: But it is useless to attempt to disguise a fact, so often repeated and so generally admitted. And that the fact is so, may be ascribed entirely to the anti-masons themselves. They have assailed Mr. Clay with a bitterness unprovoked and uncalled for."

And again—

"We may look in vain to the records of anti-masonry for one generous sentiment, a kind word or a liberal admission in favor of Mr. Clay or toward his supporters;—All is proscription, denunciation and detraction. Is it therefore, surprising, that men who have witnessed this want of magnanimity—who have seen and felt the effects of this chilling and repulsive policy should not only express the opinion but entertain the *wish*, that the "*Clay states should go for Jackson*" instead of the anti-masonic candidate? We do not express this as *our* wish, *but it certainly furnishes an apology for many who, in the event that Mr. Clay is withdrawn, will endeavor to throw the election in favor of Jackson*, who cannot be elected for more than one term, in preference to giving the power into the hands of a party whose first effort would be to proscribe his friends and then to sink Mr. Clay forever."

We neither admire the feelings which dictated these remarks, nor can we discover the force of the reasoning which has conducted the writer to his conclusion.—For years past, we have seen in the columns of the Statesman, reiterated philippics against the present administration; repeated assertions that General Jackson was an incompetent and corrupt Chief Magistrate. Truly, therefore, we were astonished to hear an intimation from this same quarter, that the *Clay party* would go for General Jackson, in case Mr. Clay should be withdrawn. This indeed is throwing out of view all patriotic considerations, and is a practical comment upon a former declaration of the editor, that *he would support Mr. Clay, without reference to his prospects, or without speculation as to his chances of success.*

"Give us the precise man we want, the one we believe to be the fittest and most competent person in the country, or else we will unite with our opponents for the purpose of imposing again upon the country the man we know to be a most incompetent, a most corrupt, and a most dangerous Chief Magistrate. We, *the personal friends* of Henry Clay, have decided that he is the most competent and most deserving man in the Union: we have determined to support him for the Presidency, and we will make no advance towards conciliation of the other members of the Anti-Jackson party: no offer of compromise.—If our brethren of the National Republican party wish to get rid of the present incumbent, they *must* take the man we say, or else we will support General Jackson. We will have no compromise, unless we dictate *all the terms.*" Such in effect is the language of the editor of the Statesman: our readers can judge whether it is more liberal or patriotic. The National Republicans some time since declared that they acted, "not for the glory of Cæsar, but for the welfare of Rome." *Now*, that portion of the National Republican, which is properly designated as the Clay party, seems, (if the Statesman speaks truly their sentiments,) to act "for the glory of Cæsar, without regard to the welfare of Rome."

Perhaps, however, the party for which the Statesman speaks, has some good reason for their proposed course;—what apology does it offer?—The anti-masons have abused Mr. Clay. This is the apology, and the *only apology*, which is offered. And pray, have the Jackson party never abused Mr. Clay? Years ago—long before anti-masonry was brought to bear upon Mr. Clay—his friends delighted to style him the "*persecuted* Statesman"—and by whom was he persecuted? Surely not *then* by the anti-masons. Anti-masonry commenced, we believe, in October 1826, and Mr. Clay received this title in 1825. Have the Clay party forgotten this persecution which almost broke the heart of their first choice? Not only, however, the Jackson party, but General Jackson himself, has abused Mr. Clay. Our readers, no doubt, recollect that Mr. Clay himself, in his able defence in Fowler's Garden, near Lexington, fully proved that General Jackson retailed his foul calumnies in every tavern, grog shop, and steam boat, between Washington city and the Hermitage. Indeed we need not go back so far to find evidence that General Jackson was himself an abuser of Mr. Clay.

In the last Statesman, we have the following extract, from the Pennsylvania Whig.

From the Pennsylvania Whig.—The Globe reviles the election of HENRY CLAY to the Senate of the United States as "infamous." *This is the language of Gen. Jackson himself!* And well may he thus give ease to his agony by wailings, curses, and lamentation!

On the other hand, it is not even pretended that Mr. Wirt ever assailed Mr. Clay; nay, we know that he is the friend of Mr. Clay. Still, says the Statesman, the Clay party will take General Jackson as their second choice. We deem this article worthy of notice, because the same Statesman which contains it, contains also the annunciation of Mr. Butler's appointment as a substitute to the National Convention. Had the delegates originally appointed, (Judge Shaler and Walter Forward,) consented to attend, we might have hoped that they would add something to the stock of information and *discretion* of the convention. But when such reckless politicians as John B. Butler are substituted, we have but little to expect from the wisdom of our own delegation.

POLAND.

Before the close of the revolutionary struggle, the Polish cause seems to have been stained by treachery and cowardice. The Russian Bulletins, giving an account of the operations of Warsaw, assert positively that the army was included in the capitulation. According to the London Morning Herald, the corps of Rybinski, one of those which marched out of Warsaw, is said to have revolted —to have murdered its commander—and to have turned out a mere troop of brigands. Besides disunion, treachery is thought to have had a share in the base surrender of the capital—or if not treachery, downright cowardice. The Russian bulletins, which these papers contain at great length, admit that when Krukowiecki saw the squadrons advancing for the last time, he was seized with "a panic terror" which deprived him of all self-possession, and he immediately struck his colors. The following is the begging letter which this caitiff miscreant addressed to the Emperor:—

"Sire,—Being at this moment commissioned to address your Imperial and Royal Majesty in the name of the whole Polish nation, I apply through his Excellency the Field Marshal Count Paskewitch of Erivan to your paternal heart. While we submit without any condition to your Majesty our King, the Polish nation knows that you alone are able to cause the past to be forgotten, and to heal the deep wounds that have been inflicted on my country.

(Signed) Count KRUKOWIECKI.
Warsaw, September 7, 1831, 6 o'clock in the evening."

The Russian bulletins admit a loss in the taking of Warsaw of only 1000 killed and 4000 wounded, which goes to strengthen the insinuation that the Poles had been sold.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Extract of a private letter from Warsaw, dated the 29th September:—"This capital presents the appearance of one vast bivouac—advanced posts and patrols are found at every corner. The Russians have denounced to the Police several thousands of persons who have been zealous in the national cause. Since the eighth inst., the day on which it resumed its functions, the Police has been constantly employed in making arrests; and in the first two days of the restoration, upwards of 1000 persons of all ages and classes were thrown into prison, and confined with the worst of malefactors. Since that period, 250 men, shut up in one of the courts of the prison, were fired upon for nearly two hours in succession, under pretence of a revolt of the malefactors, though not less than four-fifths were confined on suspicion of political offences. There are now upwards of 1500 incarcerated, and they will esteem themselves fortunate if they are not all sent to Siberia. Poland has indeed sunk into the tomb.

Talleyrand.—In the British House of Lords, lately, the Marquess of Londonderry assailed the character of Prince Talleyrand. The Duke of Wellington defended it thus.—*Nat. Gaz.*

"He must be allowed to say a few words respecting an illustrious individual (Prince Talleyrand) who had been so strongly animadverted upon by his noble friend near him. True it was that the illustrious individual had enjoyed, in a very high degree, the confidence of his noble friend's deceased relative; and true it also was, that none of the great measures which had been resolved upon at Vienna and at Paris had been concerted or carried on without the intervention of that illustrious person. He had no hesitation in saying that both at that time, in every one of the great transactions which took place then, and in every transaction in which he had been engaged with Prince Talleyrand since, the latest of which had occurred during the short period in which he (the Duke of Wellington) had been in his Majesty's councils after the late revolution in France—he had no hesitation, he said, in declaring, that in all those transactions, from the first to the last of them, no man could have conducted himself with more firmness and ability with regard to his own country, or with more uprightness and honor in all his communications with the Ministers of other countries, than Prince Talleyrand. (Cheers.) They had heard a good deal of Prince Talleyrand from many quarters, but he felt himself bound to declare it to be his sincere and conscientious belief, that no man's public and private character had ever been so much belied as both the public and private character of that illustrious individual had been. (Cries of hear, hear, and much cheering.")

British Finances.—In the House of Commons, on the 3d of October, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a Committee of Ways and Means, moved that there be granted out of the Consolidated Fund 1,800,000*l.* to meet the supply for the present year. In doing so, however, his Lordship entered into a general financial statement as to the actual state of the receipts and expenditures of the present year. From this statement it appeared that, notwithstanding the actual decrease of taxation, the receipts exceed the outlay—that, while the Revenue for the present year would be 47,250,000*l.* the expenditure would not exceed 46,750,521*l.* leaving a surplus (speaking in round numbers) of half a million. Mr. Goulburn tho't there ought to be a larger surplus, a "Sinking Fund," to diminish the debt; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and others, thought the country had been, and would be, more substantially relieved by the reduction of taxation.—*Poulson.*

Items from late London papers.

The Grand Duke Michael (brother to the Emperor of Russia,) is expected in England to join his family.

Professor Leslie, the eminent philosopher, has been created a Knight of the Guelphic Order; this is a mark of royal favor to science.

Inspectors have been appointed for the purpose of examining the various steamers that ply upon the Clyde, and report as to their sea-worthiness. These inspectors consist of an experienced steam boat captain, an engineer, and a ship builder.

The Glasgow and Grankirk railway was formally opened at the end of September. The locomotive engines performed their journeys in capital style, conveying elegant carriages and barouches filled with passengers at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

By the late census, the population of Scotland is 2,365,700, being an increase since 1821 of 272,244.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced the receipt from "X. X. of £525 11s. 11d. for conscience-sake," which his lordship has paid into the Treasury.

Wooden Clocks.—We are credibly informed, that of this regular Yankee invention, twenty seven thousand are annually turned out by two factories alone, in Connecticut.

Interesting to Restaurateurs.—A case was decided at Philadelphia last week, by which one of a party of four persons, who had spent the evening at a public house, was compelled to pay the whole bill, his companions having neglected to "poney up" their proportions of the expenses. The case is reported in the Bulletin. The defendant held, that as he had not drank the whole, nor ate the whole that was ordered, but only a fourth part thereof, he was responsible for payment only in that ratio.

The Judge was of a different opinion. A company assembled at a public house, can be considered by the landlord only as one person, they have joined themselves together, and he has no right to put them asunder. He cannot say to one, as he enters, "you may drink," and to another, "you shall not," nor ask any one whether he has money to pay for his reckoning. One may treat another, for what he knows, or he may treat the whole. It is a partnership for that night, and what right has the landlord to inquire who finds the capital? They are equally accountable to him for the whole debt. It is not enough that one pays his part, he must take care that the whole is paid, that is his concern not the landlord's.

When the partnership dissolves, whether it be at midday or at midnight, every partner is responsible for the debts contracted in the partnership.—If one man breaks a glass, it is nothing to the landlord who broke it; he can charge it to the company, as well as its contents, and they must settle the matter with the individual. One man *with* money might bring a dozen without, who, being strangers, the landlord is deprived of his property and his remedy. He can take any of the company, and he whom he takes may demand his shares from the rest.

The defendant declared that he had never heard so much law and good sense in his life; and that the decision and opinion put together, was worth the money it cost him; he would pay the bill, with costs, and remember it for his future government.—*Poulson.*

Old and Scrap Iron.—A case of importance to the importers of these articles came before the Superior Court, Judge Oakley presiding, on the 19th inst. A quantity of iron was entered at the Custom House in April last, as *old iron*, and the duty of 15 per cent. was tendered upon it, as a non-enumerated article. By the tariff law of 1830, a duty of 62½ per cent per hundred weight was laid upon Scrap iron, being the same laid on Pig by the law of 1828. The Collector treated the article in this case as *Scrap Iron*, and exacted the duty of 62½ per cent. which was paid by the Consignees, Fish, Grinnell, & Co. The action was brought to recover the surplus above 15 per cent. amounting to $764 20. Nathaniel D. Griswold, a witness for the Plaintiffs, testified "that he saw the iron, as he supposed, on board a ship lying at the foot of Pine street. The greater part was old iron. Old iron is any old article worn out. It is heated to a white heat, and then rolled into bars; also old iron from wrecks. Scrap iron consists of pieces of iron left from the end of bars or bolts that have been nearly worked up.—The pieces are put together, and bent out with a trip hammer, and rolled into bars."

On the other hand, Mr. John de Camp, an Inspector, and for many years a manufacturer of iron in New Jersey, stated that he had always heard pieces of old manufactured articles called Scrap Iron. They were as good to melt as pieces cut from the bars. And Mr. Saltus, who has been in the iron business for twenty-five years, said he knew of no article of Commerce, denominated old iron. It was proved by other witnesses that manufacturers generally call the article scrap iron, while a number of merchants testified that the name of old iron is notorious as an article of commerce, and sustained the distinction mentioned by Mr. Griswold. The Judge charged the jury that in construing tariff laws, we must look to the commercial meaning of the language; and they must determine from the evidence before them, whether at the time of the passage of the Act of 1800, the words "scrap iron" had acquired a distinct and certain meaning in trade and commerce; and whether according to such meaning, it included the article in question. If they should find that the words "scrap iron," are well and generally understood among merchants, as indicating a different kind of iron, from "old iron," and that the article in question fell within the latter denomination, then they ought to find their verdict for the Plaintiffs.

The Jury found for the Plaintiffs, for the amount of the excess of the duty on the quantity of old iron, subject to adjustment by D. S. Lyon, Esq.

The important principal decided in this case, is, that commercial usage, and not that of the manufacturers, is to determine the meaning of terms used in the revenue laws. The case is reported in the Journal of Commerce, from which we have made this abstract.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Bank of the United States.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript gives the following statements to show the diffusion of capital by this Institution.

	Amount of Stock of the bank of the U. S. owned in each State, July 1, 1831.	Amount of Loan by the bank of the U. S. in the same State, December, 1830.
Maine,	$49,800	$277,000
Vermont,	2,700	272,000
N. Hampshire,	50,100	230,000
Rhode Island,	124,000	901,000
Ohio,	70,500	2,792,000
Kentucky,	25,000	4,356,000
Tennessee,	23,800	3,656,000
Louisiana,	11,900	9,109,000
	$358,500	$19,593,000

Thus it appears that eight enterprising states own, in the aggregate, only about on third of one million of dollars of the Bank of the United States, while the Bank loans, to these very States, upwards of 19 millions of dollars.

The Southern (Charleston) Patriot observes:—"It has struck us at times, that there cannot be lasting peace between the different members of this Confederacy, unless there is a power lodged somewhere, and generally acquiesced in, to determine disputes among them."

There is a power, in the Supreme Court, fully adequate, and unequivocally expressed. But no arrangement will suffice to prevent the spirit of faction from raising outcries and discontent.—The general government is thought to be intrinsically weak; a State, therefore when it experiences what it may deem a disadvantage in any peculiar interest or supposed right will take airs of absolute sovereignty and supremacy, and beard the executive department at Washington. The letters of Governor Troup of Georgia to President Adams and the speeches of Governor Hamilton of South Carolina, are illustrations of this truth. At present, the state of Maine bounces and threatens; would usurp the control of the foreign relations of the Union, and embark separately, in a war with Great Britain, because she could not acquire all that she desired under a wise and fair umpirage.—*National Gazette.*

Horrible executions in the United States.—There have been accounts, and very recently, of men being hung *twice*, owing to the unpardonable inattention of the Sheriff in using a halter not strong enough to bear the culprit, who falling to the ground has to undergo the most horrible operation of *re-hanging!* Robert Morris, who was a heavy man, was lately swung off twice. He behaved with great composure and remarkable firmness, until the second operation was about to be performed, and then as in all cases of the like misfortune, he expressed his horror. As such a most horrible execution was beyond the punishment denounced by the law,—ought not the careless executioner of it, I mean the Sheriff, to be severely punished for his brutal neglect and mismanagement!—Heavy fine and imprisonment at hard labor ought to be inflicted on the delinquent. The lightest punishment, under any degree of extenuation should be dismissal from office. Do we ever hear of such cases in old countries? Ought not the Legislatures of States, and the United States, to take this matter of double punishments, and multiplied horrors into consideration, and put an end to such criminal negligence and brutal stupidity?—*Boston Centinel.*

ITEMS.

Judge Clayton has been excluded from office, in Georgia, on account of an independent and sound decision, repugnant to an oppressive law of the legislature of that State. It is a new example of the importance and propriety of the tenure for life —of an independent judiciary. Legislative bodies and governors are liable to be warped by passion and interest, when courts unchangeable during good behavior, may remain firm and clear-sighted.—*Nat. Gaz.*

New mode of closing a divided Artery.—In Galignani's Messenger of the 5th ult. we find an article translated from the *Bulletin Generale de Therapeutique*, giving an account of a styptic liquid discovered by two French physicians, Messrs. Talrich and Halma-Grand, the effect of which is to check the effusion of blood in arteries which have been opened, to close the orifice and to cause the wound to heal in a short time. These gentlemen are continuing these experiments, which it is said are more conclusive, and in the mean time they have placed in the Academy of Sciences a packet containing the ingredients of the styptic in question, which is to be opened when the experiments now making with it by the inventors are finished.

The Madawaska Prisoners Liberated.—The New York Journal of Commerce states that Barnabas Hannewell, Daniel Savage and Jesse Wheelock, the Madawaska settlers imprisoned in Frederictown Jail, have been released by the Governor of New Brunswick, in consequence of representations made to him by the Minister at Washington. Having been convicted of "a conspiracy to subvert His Majesty's authority in that Province," they were sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of £50 each. They are now pardoned and "discharged out of custody, upon their respectively entering into recognizances to his Majesty, for the payment of the said fines, so imposed upon them, when thereto requested;" an accident, says the Portland Advertiser, which it is understood will never happen.—*Baltimore Amer.*

Masonic.—A meeting of the members of the Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 33, and Mount Moriah Royal Arch Chapter, was held at Hagerstown, Md., on Monday evening, the 14th ult., when it was resolved that the charters be surrendered, and the said Lodge and Chapter be henceforth discontinued. An address is published in the Torch Light, in which they declare, that as masons they are bound to each other by no tie or obligation inconsistent with their duty to their God, their country, or their neighbors.—*Poulson.*

Lease of the City Wharf.—The bargain for the lease of the City Wharf was concluded this morning on the following terms. Ten thousand dollars per annum for 20 years; the lessees to erect on the wharf ten substantial brick stores to cost not less than $3000 each, to revert to the city of Boston at the expiration of the lease.—*Boston Transcript.*

Where will the creative genius of man stop? At Chorlay, a mechanic has invented a machine to thrash, winnow and grind; it will also churn and scrape potatoes, rock the cradle, and darn stockings! He calls it *the good housewife.*

The U. S. schr. Spark, Lt. Com. Piercy, lately arrived at this port—all well. We understand she has been on a cruise to the Main Land, and had discovered valuable tracts of land, containing live oak timber of large dimensions and superior quality, which were previously unknown to the Government of the United States.—*Key West Gazette.*

Tortoise Shell.—At San Blas, on the coast of Darien, there is a small settlement of Indians, established for the sole purpose of taking turtle. It is under the management of three English, two American, and three Columbian Traders, who make a great profit;—the average value obtained per year being $26,000.—It is stated as a curious fact, that the handsomest and most valuable shell is taken from the animal while alive, the beauty of the shell becoming less after the animal is dead.—*Poulson.*

Currants.—This fruit which we obtain at the grocer's shop, in a dried state, is a species of the grape, the smallest kind, formerly distinguished by the name of Uva Corinthica, from its having been principally raised about Corinth, thence by an easy change came the term currants.—*Poulson.*

Richmond, (Vir.) Nov. 24.—Judge Marshall arrived in this city in the steam boat on Tuesday night, and took his seat on the Bench of the Federal Court yesterday. The Judge is nearly recovered from the effects of the operation—and his general health appears in every respect to be very much improved.

The first year of traveling on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway has expired—during a part of the time, however, there was not full accommodation for either passengers or goods, yet it seems that 416,000 persons have traveled its whole distance, and about 34,000 persons short distances—a total of 450,000—and whose fares reach £30,600 stg.—a prodigious sum. The exact sum produced by the carriage is not ascertained, but it is estimated at 90,000. This is surely a convincing proof of the utility of Railroads, and the favor with which they are regarded by the community. In this country we have no doubt they will prove as profitable and popular.

The late plague at Bagdad is said to have destroyed 50,000 persons, out of a population of 80,000, in the space of eight weeks. To the horrors of disease were added the desolation of a flood, which rendered escape impossible. Truly the judgments of God are abroad in the earth: *will not the inhabitants thereof learn righteousness?*

Increase and Multiply.—Since the discovery of the new world, our English gardens have produced 2,345 varieties of trees and plants from America, and upwards of 1,700 from the Cape of Good Hope, in addition to many thousands which have been brought from China, the East Indies, New Holland, various parts of Africa, Asia, and Europe, until the list of plants now cultivated in this country exceeds 120,000 varieties.—*London paper.*

Algiers.—The last accounts from this new possession of France, contradict the reports which had been put in circulation, that the French army there had met with reverses, and had been driven back within the walls of Algiers. On the contrary it appears that perfect tranquillity exists in that place, that the Arabs have disappeared from its neighborhood, and that the settlers from France have extended their labors to a distance of about 6 miles.

MARRIED,

In Dayton, Ohio, on the 16th November, Mr. P. A. SPRIGMAN, Merchant of Cincinnati, to Miss MARTHA E. COOPER, daughter of James Cooper of Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT,

TWO FIRST RATE FARMS, on the Ohio river, 3 or 4 miles from Beaver. A large proportion is excellent river bottom, and the upland level, of the best quality, and easily worked. None need apply unless they can come strong handed, and well recommended for industry.—The rent to be paid in produce.—Apply to Mr. Abishai Way, Market street, or to the subscriber on the premises. WM. VICARY,
Crow's Bottom, Beaver Road.
December 2—w1mo.

CABINET LIBRARY, No. 4.—Memoirs of the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, with some account of the period in which he lived. By Mrs. A. F. Thompson, Author of Memoirs of the Court of Henry IV. JOHN I. KAY & CO,
Dec. 2—2t. 51, Market st.

25 CASES FUR HATS—for sale by M. ATWOOD, corner of Wood and Front streets Dec. 2—tf.

LAST NOTICE!

ALL accounts for newspaper subscription and advertising, which have remained due us since September 1830, will be put into suit without delay for immediate collection.
D. & M. MACLEAN.
December 2, 1831.—3t

HOUSES TO LET.

THE Subscriber offers for rent, a large Three Story Brick House, suitable for a Store and Dwelling House, situate in the Diamond, next door to the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. Possession can be given immediately.

Also, two Two Story Brick Dwelling Houses, and one Two Story Frame Dwelling, situate on Marbury street, between Liberty and Penn streets These houses are in excellent order. Possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

Also, two Two Story Frame Dwelling Houses, situate at the end of Fourth street, in good order, and pleasantly situated—possession can be given 1st April, 1832.

☞ All these houses will be leased for one, two, three, four, or five years, on accommodating terms. Inquire of the Subscriber, at his residence, next door to the office of the Gazette, in the Diamond, Pittsburgh. MOSES CULLEN.
December 2, 1831.—tf

CHRISTIAN ALMANAC, for 1832.

JUST received, and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & CO., 51 Market street, the Christian Almanac, for 1832.—Almanacs of all descriptions, for 1832, for sale as above.
December 2—6t.

A Special Meeting of the Members of the *Allegheny Hose Company*, will be held at the house of George Beale, on Monday evening, the 5th inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. By Order.
WILLIAM LITTLE,
December 2—1t. *Secretary*

New Publications.

REMAINS of the Rev. *Edmund D. Griffin*, compiled by *Francis Griffin*; with a biographical memoir of the deceased. By the Rev. John M'Vickar, D. D. Prof. of Moral Philosophy, etc. in Columbia College: 2 vols. 8vo.

Farrady's Chemical Manipulation.

A Manual, containing information respecting the growth of the *Mulberry Tree*, with suitable directions for the *Culture of Silk*; in 3 parts, by J. H. Cobb, A. M.

Fragments of Prose; from the Correspondence of *Cowper.*

Fourth Report of the *American Temperance Society*, May, 1831. HOGAN & Co.,
December 2—2t 73 Wood street.

MACKAREL.

100 BARRELS No. 3 Mackerel, warranted prime. Just received and for sale by RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
December 2—tf

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of East Liberty, four miles east of Pittsburgh. The above property is situated near the centre of the village, house commodious, and nearly new. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to Mr. Allen Brown, near the premises, or to the subscriber, in Wilkins township. JACOB SNIVELY.
December 2—3t*

THE LANCASTER REPUBLICAN
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell, upon reasonable terms, if application be made soon, the office of *The Lancaster Republican.* The Subscription List is very respectable, and increasing, as will be shown—many new names having been added to it within the last two months. It has a good share of Job and Advertising custom. Possession will be given immediately, if it be required.
CYRUS S. JACOBS.
Lancaster, Pa. Nov. 17, 1831.

WANTED—To take charge of and superintend a White Lead Manufactory—a man who understands the business well, and whose moral character and habits of industry can be highly recommended. Such a person can be informed of a very desirable situation, by applying to Cochran & Irwin, No. 108 Second street, Pittsburgh.
December 2—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that we have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors—that the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of December next, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why we should not be discharged. PETER L'HORTON,
Confectioner, Pittsburgh.
JOHN HANCOCK.
Late Tanner, Pittsburgh.
December 2, 1831.—3t*

SEVERAL tracts and parts of tracts of Land, improved and unimproved, in Allegheny and Beaver counties. For further information, apply to the subscriber, living on the Sewickly Bottom, Beaver road. DAVID SHIELDS.
May 13, 1831—6mF

300 PAIRS Caoutchouc or Gum Elastic SHOES, for sale at No. 73 Market street—High Quartered and Thick Soled—Selected expressly for the Retail Trade of Pittsburgh, by GEO. ALBREE.
November 18, 1831.—3mw.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—Take notice that I have applied to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County for the benefit of the laws made for the relief of insolvent debtors—that the said Court have appointed the fourth Monday of December next, at the Court House, in the City of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of me and my creditors, at which time and place you may attend, and show cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged. ARCHIBALD PORTER,
Of Noblestown, Laborer.
Nov. 25, 1831.—3t*

NOTICE.—Persons indebted to the subscriber for professional services, for a longer period than six months, are requested to settle their accounts before the first of January next.
JAMES R. SPEER.
November 4, 1831—w7t.

THE Subscribers offer for sale a Small Lot of very Choice WINES, consisting of
2 Casks Superior Old Port;
6 Baskets Sparkling Champagne;
3 Boxes Hock;
3 do. Hermitage.
These wines were selected with much care for family use, and will be found superior.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf

JOHN M. SNOWDEN, JR. & CO.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
CORNER OF MARKET AND FOURTH ST'S,
Have on hand and will constantly keep a supply of
DRUGS,
MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, PERFUMERY, &c. &c.

WHICH they will sell, wholesale and retail, on the most accommodating terms.—Country Merchants and others are invited to call.
November 8, 1831—w2mo

JOHN D. DAVIS,
Commission Merchant,

HAS removed to his New Warehouse, No. 38 Water street and No. 78 Front street, where he offers for sale, at the lowest market prices, a *General Assortment of PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, GROCERIES, &c. &c.*, among which are the following, viz:—

50 tons Juniata Iron, assorted;
10 do. Common do. do.
250 Kegs Juniata Nails and Brads, assorted;
5 Tons Pig and Bar Lead;
7 do. Bacon;
30 Hhds. prime Ky. Leaf Tobacco;
40 Bales do. do. do.
100 Kegs manufactured do.
30 Boxes do. do.
100 do. Shaving Soap;
150 Bags Rio and Havanna Coffee;
50 Barrels first quality N. O. Sugar;
50 do. No. 2 Mackerel;
20 do. do. 3 do.
12 do. N. O. Molasses;
5 Tons Logwood;
10 Bags Pepper;
10 do. Pimento;
200 Reams Wrapping Paper;
150 do. Writing do.
50 do. Printing do.
60 Spanish Hides;
20 Bales first quality Tennessee Cotton;
15 Bbls. Cranberries;
100 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes;
25 do. Assorted Glassware;
400 lbs. Lambs' Wool;
50 Boxes Spanish Segars;
100 do. Superior Common do.
200 do. Melee do.

A quantity of Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Patent Buckets, Shovels, Spades, Augers, Wheel Irons, Blacksmith's Vices, English and American Steel, White and Red Lead, Cotton Yarn, &c. &c.
November 22—7t

J. SHIDLE'S
Paper Hangings Factory,
LOWER END OF PENN STREET.

THE subscriber would inform the public, generally, that he has just returned from the eastern cities, where he has made arrangements by which he will receive the latest patterns of Paper Hangings, and of the greatest variety; and is just now opening, at his factory, an assortment of the most splendid *French* and *Eastern* Landscape, Rainbow and Glazed WALL PAPERS, with corresponding Velvet and Imitation BORDERINGS, ever offered in this city. He has also brought with him a variety of new patterns, which were cut to order, and are now working off. He would invite the public to call and judge for themselves. ☞ Orders promptly filled, with a liberal discount for cash or approved paper.

N. B.—The subscriber has also a variety of small VIEWS, taken from French and Italian scenes, suitable for fireboards. J. S.
Pittsburgh, Nov 11, 1831—w1y

SHOES! SHOES!!
PATRICK NICHOLSON,
Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe Store, No. 72 Market Street,

HAS just received from Boston and Philadelphia, complete assortments of BOOTS AND SHOES, consisting of all kinds and qualities, at the most reduced prices possible, at wholesale and retail.—From his experience in the Shoe Business, he flatters himself that his assortment is amply complete, having selected the entire stock himself: he therefore invites his old customers to renew their dealings with him—he will be thankful for all favors.

P. N. will manufacture Boots and Shoes for customers as formerly. All his work will be warranted. October 14, 1831.—3mwi.

NOTICE.—Thomas Fink having made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to the said Fink are requested to make immediate payment to the subscribers, or either of them, on or before the first of January next, otherwise legal means must be taken to enforce payment. The terms of the assignment may be seen by calling on either of the subscribers. THOMAS SAMPLE,
Nov 11—wt1J JOHN LEECH.

ENGLISH ANNUALS FOR 1832.

THE *Winter's Wreath*; with twelve elegant Engravings on Steel.

Ackerman's Forget-Me-Not; with twelve Engravings.

Ackerman's Juvenile Forget-Me-Not; with ten Engravings.

Just received, *The American Almanac, for* 1832; and *Repository of Useful Knowledge.*
For sale by HOGAN & CO.,
November 29.—2t No. 73 Wood str't.

Pittsburgh, November, 1831.

WATER RENTS.—All those persons who have not paid their Water rent for this current year, are hereby notified, that unless the same be paid on or before the 15th day of December next, it will be put in suit, according to the City Ordinance. ROBERT MOORE.
November 29, 1831.—3t*.

PIG METAL.

THE Subscribers have just received, per Amulet, a Lot of Pig Metal, which they offer for sale. As they are receiving heavy consignments, they will shortly be enabled to offer to the consumers a regular supply of this article.
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & CO.
Nov. 29.—tf

NEW WORKS.—1. Geographica Classica; or the application of Ancient Geography to the Classics. By Samuel Butler, D. D.

2. History of America. By T. F. Gordon: 2 vols., 12 mo.

3. A Preliminary Discourse on the study of Natural Philosophy. By J. F. W. Herschell, Esq. A. M.

4. Working Man's Companion, Vol. II., containing many useful hints to Manufacturers and Agriculturists. JOHN I. KAY & Co.
Nov. 29, 1831.—4t. 51 Market street.

NEW CHEMICAL WORK.—Chemical Manipulation, being Instructions to students in Chemistry, on the methods of performing experiments of demonstration or of research, with accuracy and success. By M. Farraday, F. R. S. M. R. I., &c. For sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co.,
Nov. 29, 1831.—2t. 51 Market street

WANTED, to attend in a Drug Store, a young man who has some knowledge of the business, and who writes a fair hand, and is capable of keeping a set of books. To save trouble, none need apply unless they can give the most satisfactory reference as to industrious habits, and the most unexceptionable moral character. Address box No. 70, through the Post Office.
Nov. 29, 1831—3t.

LEADEN PIPE.

I HAVE commenced the manufacture of LEADEN PIPE, and will furnish and lay the same, at the most reasonable rate. Any quantity required, warranted to be of the best quality, will be furnish, ed at the shortest notice. JOHN SHERIFF.
Nov. 29, 1831.—tf.

COTTON.

100 BALES Tennessee Cotton in Store, and for sale by
RIDDLE, FORSYTH & Co.
November 29, 1831.—tf.

PLAYING CARDS, by the Gross, Dozen, or Single Pack, consisting of Eagle, Henry Eighth, Merry Andrew, &c. Also, very superior Real Havannah Segars; together with Books and Engravings. For sale by S. J. SYLVESTER, 16 Exchange Buildings. Nov. 29.

FINDLAY & MADEIRA

HAVE REMOVED their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, to the corner of Front and Market streets. Jan 21—tf

30 DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscribers, on Sunday the 16th ultimo, DANIEL M'CARTNEY, an indented apprentice to the Coppersmith Business. He is 19 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, dark hair, blue eyes, and rather fair complexion. He took with him a blue tight-bodied coat, partly worn, with gilt buttons; one pair new black mixed cassinet pantaloons, and one pair of black worsted or bombazine ditto; one light blue cassinet waistcoat; one striped swansdown ditto, and a new pair of pegged bootees, together with other clothes not recollected. He has a brother living in Mobile, (engineer on the steam boat Isabella,) and has often said he would like to go there. He has been much in the habit of reading plays, and frequently associated with play actors: in all probability his object is to join with some *traveling players*.

The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and secure the said apprentice so that the subscribers may get him again. The public are cautioned against harboring him, under the penalty of the law.

L. & P. PETERSON.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 8, 1831.— tf

COACH TRIMMER & BLACKSMITH WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to employ a Coach Trimmer, and a Blacksmith acquainted with carriage work. To sober, industrious workmen, masters of the above branches, good wages and constant employment will be given. For further particulars inquire at the office of the Pittsburgh Gazette. JAMES S. WHYTE.
Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1831.—tf.

JAMES HANSON, SADDLER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the SADDLING BUSINESS, at *No. 51 Liberty street*, where he will keep a constant supply of SADDLES, BRIDLES, AND HARNESS, of every description, which shall be made of the best materials, and in the most approved and substantial manner: all of which will be sold, *Wholesale and Retail*, on the most accommodating terms. Having had long experience in business, he hopes, by promptness, punctuality, and strict attention to the orders of his customers, to merit and receive a renewal of the favors of his friends and the patronage of the public.

N. B.—*Wanted Immediately*. Five or Six good hands, to work at Saddle and Harness Making.
Aug 26—tf JAMES HANSON.

MERCHANTS and others from the Western States will find it to their advantage to call at this Office, and have their money exchanged.—Every description of Western Paper received at a small discount, and United States' Bank Paper given in exchange. Foreign and American Gold purchased at the highest premium rates.
GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 18, 1831.

IN addition to the usual attractions of the Pennsylvania Museum, a SPLENDID COSMORAMA has just been fitted up, containing Views of various Cities, Public Buildings, &c. in Europe and America. Oct 4

FORT PITT GLASS WORKS,—The subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they have the above works in their hands, and will continue the Manufactory of
FLINT GLASS, CUT AND PLAIN,
Of various descriptions and patterns: and have appointed L. & P. PETERSON, (corner of Market and Front Streets,) Agents to dispose of the same—where a general assortment will always be kept on hand. Merchants and others will be furnished on accommodating terms.

All orders left with our agents will be thankfully received and promptly executed.
R. B. CURLING & SONS.
September 18 1829.—tf.

WHOLESALE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE HOUSES.

THE subscribers offer a large and well selected stock, of all kinds and the latest patterns of goods in their line, imported direct from the English and French Potteries, by the way of New Orleans. They with confidence, therefore, invite all western merchants from the states of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, who have been in the habit of getting their ware from the eastern cities, (over the mountains) to call and examine for themselves.

Their terms are, to pack to order at Philadelphia prices, with an addition of 1½ cents per pound carriage, cash.—Credit arrangements can be made from three to twelve months. From their experience in the trade, they feel competent and pledge themselves to do every thing in their power to give satisfaction. All ware packed at their establishments will be insured, with proper handling, to open sound, for one per cent.

THOMAS G. GAYLORD, *Pittsburgh, Pa*
H. H. GAYLORD & Co. *Wheeling, Va*
February 12, 1830.—tf

THE ATLANTIC SOUVENIR for 1832, with 12 splendid Engravings on Steel, by the best artists, just received and for sale by
JOHN I. KAY & CO.,
Oct 25—tf 51 Market street.

To Millers and Flour Manufacturers!!

FOR SALE

THE New Allegheny-town STEAM GRIST MILL, built last year, running two pair of four feet French Burrs, a Country and Merchant Bolting Machine of a superior quality. She is situated at the intersection of Robinson and Craig streets, and from her vicinity to the canal is well adapted to carry on a considerable business. Being situated in a lot 110 feet by 80, there is room enough for the erection of all necessary buildings. To those engaged in the above business such a situation seldom occurs; and, from her known good character, she must always command a large share of public patronage. Possession will be given on the first of April, 1832. For further particulars inquire at the premises, where all necessary information will be given.

N. B.—Plenty of MACHINE CUT LATHS, of a superior quality, for sale. Sept 23—tf

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of *Finley Chess*, late of St. Clair township, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to either of the subscribers; and all persons having demands against said estate, are requested to present the same, properly authenticated.

JOHN ROSS, } *Ex'rs.*
WILLIAM CHESS, }
November 15, 1831.—4t*

COCHRAN & IRWIN have Removed to Nos. 108 and 110 Second street, near Wood street, adjoining Wetmore & Haven's Queensware store, and J. Park's grocery, where they will be constantly supplied with
Writing, Wrapping and Printing Paper;
Broadcloths, Cassinets, and Jeans;
Plaids, Checks, Tickings;
Brown Sheetings and Cotton Yarn;
Also, Cotton and Union Drillings;
Diaper and Table Linen;
Machine Cards, in sets or in pieces, to order;
(Factories supplied on the shortest notice.)
Wood Screws and Tacks, at eastern prices;
Blanchard's cast steel Corn and Grass Scythes;
Thompson's and Nelson's Sickles;
Lamont's Patent Vices;
Plated Ware for Saddlers;
Window Glass and Hollow Glass, all sizes;
White and Red Lead; Nails; Iron;
And a general assort't of *American Manufactures*;
10 hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
40 bales Cotton, prime quality,
20 hhds. Sugar,
50 bbls. Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, for sale as above. April 15—tf

THE subscribers have entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on the Foundry and Steam Engine Business, under the firm of

M'CLURG & PRATT.

They beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that their Foundry is now in complete operation, immediately above the aqueduct, on the Allegheny river, where they are prepared to execute orders for Castings of every description, in the best manner and with the greatest possible punctuality. Their steam mill, for boring, turning, or grinding heavy castings, is also in operation, and shops for making STEAM ENGINES of any required power, and SUGAR MILLS and machinery of every description.

They feel assured that from their knowledge of the business, in all its branches, their attention and punctuality, they will continue to receive a share of public patronage.

ALEX. M'CLURG,
FRANCIS PRATT.
December 7, 1830—1y

DOCTOR ROBERT'S
☞ *WELCH MEDICAMENTUM.* ☜

FOR the cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Cholic, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Headach, Loss of Appetite, Flatulence, Hypochondria, Hysterics, Dropsical Complaints, and Heartburn. It also prevents all Bilious disorders, and removes habitual Costiveness, Asthma, Strangury, Gravel, Rheumatism, Gout, and Impurities of the Blood.

A person who uses this Medicamentum will not require the use of the lancet, or any means of the healing art. It restores and revives the animal spirits, invigorates the system, removes nervous tremors, obtunds rheumatic and anthritic pains, and prevents their return. It cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors, which cause indigestion, acidities, headach, and lowness of spirits; cures all bilious disorders, and all cholics of the stomach and bowels, almost immediately; inspires cheerfulness; gives comfort to the dropsical; takes away palpitation of the heart; gives circulation to the blood; restores bloom to the sallow or sickly cheek, and plumpness to the meagre habit; purges without pain, and banishes all cause of fever of every kind. It acts on the stomach, that great reservoir of the human system, a diseased state of which causes all diseases. No alteration in the usual habits of life is required, but the abstaining from distilled ardent spirits.

CERTIFICATE,
From Rev. Derick Lansing, D. D., Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in Utica.
UTICA, Jan. 6, 1830.

To Dr. Hitchcock.—Dear Sir: I have always been one of the number of those who have placed little confidence in *nostrums* or *specifics*, and for this reason, although I saw your advertisement of the Welch Medicamentum, I could not bring my mind to consent to use it. My sufferings, from indigestion, during the past summer, were so severe, as materially to affect my comfort, and my capacity for usefulness. I have reason to thank you, sir, that, on hearing of the state of my health, you kindly sent me your Medicamentum. I have taken it faithfully, and with entire success. I have not been visited with one of those turns of distress, which before were weekly periodical, since I began to take your valuable medicine. Could I receive the same relief which I have hitherto experienced, on condition of taking it for life, I should cheerfully comply with such condition. Your's, very truly, D. C. LANSING.

☞Sold by THOMPSON & MILLER, at their Drug Warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, Pittsburgh. Nov. 26—tf.

MICHIGAN, URBANA, AND SCIOTO BANK NOTES, are received at three per cent disconnt. *Wanted*, Georgia, North and South Carolina Money. Also, Sovereigns, Guineas, Doubloons, &c. GEORGE A. COOK.
Lottery & Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood street.
September 20

New Establishment!!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have opened a Wholesale
DRY GOODS AND FUR STORE!
AT NO. 90 WOOD STREET,
between Fifth street and Diamond alley, under the firm of M. E. MOEHRING & BROTHER; where they intend keeping constantly on hand, a general assortment of *Staple and Fancy Articles*, mostly of their own importation from Europe.—Also, all kinds of HATTERS' FURS, LEATHERS AND TRIMMINGS, which they will sell at wholesale on liberal terms.

☞Being engaged in the Shipping Trade to Europe, they will purchase Furs and Deer Skins, for which they will pay the highest cash price, and will take in trade, Produce, suitable for the Eastern Market, such as Feathers, Bees-wax, Rags, and Wool.—City and Country Merchants are respectfully invited to call.

MORITZ E. MOEHRING,
MOSES E. MOEHRING.
☞Country Merchants will find good sale for Wool Hats, either for cash, or in exchange for goods. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1831.—3m.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERY!

JAMES BROWN, having taken into partnership his nephew, JAMES W. BROWN, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has removed to his new warehouse, No. 140 Liberty street, where the business will be conducted under the firm of JAMES W. BROWN & CO., who are now receiving an extensive assortment of GROCERIES and LIQUORS, comprising the following, viz:
Rio, Porto Rico, Laguira, St. Dom. & Java Coffee;
Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Imperial Teas;
Single and Double Refined Loaf Sugar;
Bengal and Caracas Indigo;
James river Tobacco, and best Spanish Segars;
Madder, Ginger, Alum, Rice, &c.;
Pepper, Alspice, Cloves, &c.;
Best Bloom, Bunch, Muscatel and Keg Raisins;
Mackeral, Herring, and No. 1 Trimmed Shad;
New Orleans Sugar, by the hhd. and bbl.;
5 tons Campeachy Logwood;
Superior Hourglass Holland Gin;
Cogniac and Common Brandy;
Madeira, Ten'ffe, Port, Malaga, & Sherry Wines;
Jamaica Spirits, and N. E. Rum;
Whiskey, Flour, Bacon, &c. &c.;
500 bbls. Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Salt;
All of which will be sold low, wholesale or retail, for cash or approved paper.

Country merchants and others will please favor us with a call, previous to purchasing, as they might find it to their advantage.

JAMES W. BROWN & CO.
☞The highest price given, in Cash or Groceries, for Rags, Bacon, Beeswax, Flour, Whiskey, Cheese, &c. &c.

HOLDERS OF NOTES on the Westmoreland Bank of Greensburgh, will find it to their advantage to call at this office. The highest price will be paid for this paper, if presented immediately. GEORGE A COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
August 30, 1831

TO CARPENTERS.—A fresh supply of "Union Factory" BENCH & MOULDING PLANES; together with Jones' Patent Self Regulating Sash Planes; Patent Ploughs, and Spear's 30 inch London Spring Steel Ripping Saws; and a large supply of Cam's Edge Tools: just received by LOGAN & KENNEDY,
Aug 30 66 Wood street, Pittsburgh

Domestic Woollen Goods.

CLOTHS, CASSINETTS, AND FLANNELS, of various colors and qualities: Just received from the manufactures, and for sale by the piece or package, on accommodationg terms, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN.
ALSO, COTTON GOODS, viz:—Tickings, Plaids, Checks, and an assortment of Cotton Yarn. September 9.

CIRCULAR.—The subscribers beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated together for the purpose of transacting a general FORWARDING AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, under the firm of

LITTLE & HAYS,

and have taken that commodious brick warehouse, Nos. 3 & 5 Market st't, where they are prepared to receive any consignments directed to their care. As they neither have nor intend having any interest or agency in any boats, correspondents may depend on having their goods forwarded without delay, unless otherwise directed.

They will be constantly supplied with a general assortment of *Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles*, which will be furnished at manufacturers' prices.

Orders and Consignments thankfully received and punctually attended to.

WILLIAM LITTLE,
ROBERT S. HAYS.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1831—tf

50 BOXES EASTERN CUT TACKS, received on consignment, and for sale at manufacturers' prices, by
COCHRAN & IRWIN,
June 17 Nos. 108 and 110 Second street.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of valuable BUILDING LOTS in the vicinity of this city, part of the estate of Dr. George Stevenson, late of Wilmington, (Del.) deceased. For terms apply to the subscribers.
W. M'KNIGHT,
HARMAR DENNY,
J. SNYDER,
Pittsburgh, Nov. 3, 1829—tf. *Executors.*

LAW NOTICE.

GEORGE SELDEN has removed his office to No. 18 in the Diamond, next door to Alderman Lowrie; where, having no other pursuit to which his attention is directed, he devotes himself exclusively to the profession of the law. Jan 7

TO BE LET

THAT well finished THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, at the corner of Grant and Second streets, now occupied by Mr. James Gray. Apply to D. S. SCULLY, Esq. or HARMAR DENNY.

ALSO, The Three Story Brick House adjoining, now occupied by J. & D. Moore. Immediate possession to be given. Apply, in the absence of Wm. Croghan, Esq., to D. S. SCULLY, at his office, in the Diamond. April 8—tf

DOMESTIC CLOTH HALL,
No. 72 Wood Street, Pittsburgh.

HAMILTON STEWART,
MANUFACTURER OF
Linen and Cotton Goods,

WHICH he offers for sale at eastern manufacturers' prices, without any addition of carriage, at 3, 4, or 6 months acceptances.

N. B.—Five per cent. discount on all orders exceeding $100. March 19—tf.

WATERS' Improved Cast steel Axes:
do. do. Waldren Corn and Grass Scythes;
Waters' Improved Steel Spades and Shovels;
do. do. Hoes;
do. Picks, Broad Axes, Hatchets, Hay and Manure Forks; constantly on hand and for sale by
July 26, 1831—tf. LITTLE & HAYS.

TAKE NOTICE, THAT ISAAC HARRIS, of the city of Pittsburgh, Merchant, has this day made an assignment of all his estate, real and personal, to the subscribers, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, on the terms and conditions therein stated. Persons interested may see the assignment by calling on either of the subscribers. All persons indebted to said Harris are requested to make immediate payment to John Graham, hatter, Diamond, one of the assignees. All accounts and notes unpaid on the 15th November next, will be handed to proper officers for collection.—Pittsburgh, September 22d, 1831.

JOHN GRAHAM,
C. CURTIS,
E. TROVILLO.
Sept. 27, 1831.—tf. Assignees.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of James Sample, Esq. late of Ross township, deceased, are hereby requested to make payment to the subscribers; and all creditors are requested to present their claims to the said subscribers.

FOR SALE,

A Tract of land, situated on the Allegheny river and Pennsylvania canal, three miles above Pittsburgh, containing two hundred acres, one hundred of which are cleared and in good order, on which are a good barn and a good orchard.

The Docket of the deceased is placed in the hands of Thomas Sample, Esq. of Allegheny.

THOMAS SAMPLE, } Executors.
WILLIAM SAMPLE, }
February 25, 1831.—tf.

CHEAP QUEENSWARE.

WETMORE & HAVENS, No. 112 Second street, near Wood street, Pittsburgh, are now receiving their spring supplies of QUEENSWARE AND CHINA, being the manufacture of the first houses in Staffordshire, England.

All ware sold by them is re-packed by careful and experienced hands. Purchasers are consequently not subjected to the risk of getting inferior, crazed and broken ware, which is too generally the case with goods assorted in England, and sent out to be sold in our markets by the original package.

Their personal attention will, as heretofore, be given for the selection and packing of all ware bought of them. Liberal discounts for Cash.
Feb. 25—tf

SPLENDID EXHIBITION
OF
PHANTASMAGORA,
AT THE
PENNSYLVANIA MUSEUM!

S. W. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.

THE public are respectfully informed that, in addition to the usual attractions of this institution, a SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF PHANTASMAGORA has been got up at considerable expense, and *will be exhibited every evening*, at 8 o'clock. Nov 8—tf

PATENT PLANING MACHINE.—The right to use this valuable machine, invented and patented by William Woodworth, and known as Woodworth's Patent Planing Machine, may be obtained on application to the subscriber for the counties of Allegheny, Butler, Beaver, Washington, Green, Fayette, Somerset, Cambria, Indiana, Jefferson, Clearfield, M'Kean, Warren, Venango, Mercer, Crawford, and Erie, in the State of Pennsylvania. That part of Maryland lying west of the Blue Ridge; all that part of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, except the county of Ohio. The whole of the state of Ohio except the counties of Hamilton, Butler, and Montgomery. The whole of the state of Kentucky, except the counties of Jefferson, Boone, Oldham, Gallatin, and Campbell. The whole of Indiana, except the counties of Floyd, Clark, Jefferson, Dearborn, and Switzerland. The whole of the state of Illinois, and the territory of Michigan. Rights to use the machine in that part of the United States, named above, will be sold by the single county or in larger districts. As it is presumed that no one will purchase without seeing the machine at work, a description of it is deemed unnecessary. Should any person, however, wish to purchase, and find it inconvenient to visit the places where it is in operation, a machine will be furnished, warranted to plane, tongue and groove, and bring to an exact width and thickness, a white pine board of 12 feet long, and of any width from 1 to 14 inches, in one minute and ten seconds, or an oak board of the same dimensions in 2 minutes and 10 seconds. Machines may be seen at work in the cities of New Orleans, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and others at the south and east, at Wheeling, Virginia, and at the saw mill of Messrs. Irwin & Herron, in this city.

Persons desiring to purchase will have the certificates of scientific and practical men who have seen it at work, in the different places in which it has been put up, forwarded to them. They give their opinion as to the great value of the invention, state the time they have seen boards dressed by this machine, and describe the quality of the work as compared with that performed by hand labor.

LEONARD CHESTER,
Acting for the Proprietor.
Pittsburgh Hotel, April 19, 1831.

NOTICE.—*John Hannen* has taken his son-in law, *John E. Park*, into partnership with him in the Drug business, and in the manufacturing of white lead: and all their transactions will be done under the firm of JOHN HANNEN & CO. All persons indebted to John Hannen, are required to make payment without delay.
January 21.

LYNCH & BUTTERWORTH,
Auctioneers and Commission Merchants,
Corner of Fourth and Wood Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

PUBLIC SALES of Groceries, and Furniture every Tuesday and Friday, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and of Dry Goods and Hardware, Fancy Cutlery, Jewelry, &c. every evening, at 7 o'clock, P. M. Liberal advances made on consignments.
April 5—tf.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of *Towne & Gazzam*, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted are requested to make payment to A. H. Gazzam, who is authorised to settle the business of the firm, and those having claims will present the same to him for adjustment and payment.
JOHN TOWNE.
Mobile, May 15, 1831. [June 3.—tf.]

TARIFF FOUNDRY,

AND
STEAM ENGINE MANUFACTORY,
Fronting on First and Water streets, immediately below the Monongahela Bridge.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have added to their Steam Engine Manufactory AN AIR FOUNDRY, and are now ready to execute all kinds of Castings, with promptness and in the best manner. Grateful for past favors in the Steam Engine business, they respectfully solicit a continuance of them, and pledge the public that no efforts shall be wanting to give satisfaction.
J. F. & E. GREER.
June 28—1y

NEW JUVENILE READER.

THE Infant School Reader; consisting of words of one sound, with 150 Spelling Lessons of words of one syllable; the meanings of which are also well explained by words of one syllable. By W. Ballantine—embellished with numerous wood cuts.—"It needs all we know to make things plain."

N. B.—Teachers and parents are particularly requested to examine the above little work, as it is one so well adapted to the instruction of youth. Just published and for sale by JOHN I. KAY & Co., Book-sellers, 51 Market street. June 14.—tf

SYLVESTER'S
Lottery & Exchange Office

NEXT DOOR TO THE EXCHANGE, PITTSBURGH.

S. J. SYLVESTER, of New York, has opened an Office as above, for the sale of Lottery Tickets, and transacting all business connected with the Exchange of Notes, Purchasing of Gold, &c. Adventurers in lotteries are requested to make a trial at the new office. They may rely on being served faithfully, punctually, and attentively. The name of Sylvester is well known in connexion with the selling of prizes. There are hundreds of persons in the United States who have been made independent by their purchases from the Sylvesters in Philadelphia and New York. Prizes sold at this office will be cashed on favorable terms, or the money may be had at any of the Managers' offices in the Union.

S. J. S. will continue his office in New York; his brother N. Sylvester will attend at Pittsburgh. Orders by mail are solicited, and shall meet with the utmost punctuality. For the information of those remitting, Sylvester begs to state he has special permission to refer to Messrs. Yates & M'Intyre.

☞ A semi-monthly paper will be issued from this office containing the drawn numbers of past, and schemes of the ensuing lotteries, a bank note list, counterfeit detecter, and general information. This paper will be sent *gratis* to all who deal with the proprietors.

Exchange buildings, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

☞ The schemes now before the public are unusually splendid. Sylvester will keep tickets in all authorised lotteries, and in great variety. When one or more tickets are ordered, postage *need not be paid*. August 2,—tf.

BARTRAM'S Hammered Spades and Shovels, warranted of a superior quality—also, Bartram's Prime Axes, Mattocks, Canal Picks, Hoes, Trace Chains, Log Chains, &c. For sale by H. MAC SHANE,
March 22, 1831.—tf Front street.

BOARDING HOUSE!

EIGHT OR TEN genteel Young Men can be accommodated with BOARDING and LODGING, by applying at No. 110 Market str't.
Aug 30—3m GILBERT M'KOWN.

REFINED SUGAR.

THE subscribers, having been appointed agents for the sale of the above article, can supply merchants and others on the most favorable terms. COCHRAN & IRWIN.
Sept. 9. No. 108 Second street.

NO CURE, NO PAY!

MR. E. H. HALL respectfully informs the public, that he intends opening a School at No. 212 Liberty street, to cure *STAMMERING and other IMPEDIMENTS OF SPEECH.*—Having much experience in the business, he feels confident that he shall be able to please all who place themselves under his instructions: and he assures those who do not receive perfect and complete satisfaction, that they will be charged nothing, and paid all reasonable expenses. Those applying to the above, can receive satisfactory references. June 17—6mo.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and, after taking instructions from E. H. Hall eight days, I have obtained relief, and feel confident that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure. HUGH M'CANDLESS.
May 10th, 1831.

This is to certify, that I, the subscriber, of Washington county, Pa. have been afflicted with stammering from my youth, and have been under instructions to no avail, before I applied to E. H. Hall, and after being with him 6 days, I have found relief, and think that if proper attention is paid to the rule, it will effect a permanent cure.
JAMES BRIMNER.
May 10th, 1831.

Since I gave the above certificate, I have adhered to the rule strictly, and I do believe that I am perfectly and permanently cured, for I feel no inclination to stammer, nor have I for some time, and I do think if any person will attend to it as they should do, they will get clear of it in a very short time, for I did stammer very much, and now it is all off. JAMES BRIMNER.
June 11, 1831.

Receiving & Forwarding House,

NEW ORLEANS.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has established himself in NEW ORLEANS, for the purpose of attending exclusively to the Receiving and Forwarding of Merchandise; and feels confident, from his experience in business, and determination of adopting well regulated and moderate charges, of giving satisfaction to those who may entrust their business to his care. WM. BUCHANAN.
Refer to Messrs. Allen & Grant, Riddle, Forsyth & Co., or M'Kee, Clarke & Co. Pittsburgh.
October 26, 1830—tf.

FOR RENT,

THE EAGLE STEAM MILL, for manufacturing Flour.
ALSO,
THE FOUNDRY now occupied by Messrs. Kingsland, Lightner & Co., situate on the Monongahela river and Suke's run. Possession to be had on the 1st of April next.

Apply at the Office of the Bank of the United States. January 11.—tf

Storage, Forwarding, and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS respectfully inform Merchants, Iron-masters, Salt Manufacturers, and the public in general, that they have commenced the above business, in the new and extensive brick house two doors below the bridge, where they will Receive and Forward GOODS, IRON, SALT, &c. destined for the West by the Pennsylvania Canal, and for the East, by the Northern Turnpike. By strict attention to business, they hope to merit and receive a share of public favors. Charges for Forwarding and Commission will be moderate.

JAMES SPEER,
MARK GRAHAM.
Blairsville, Oct. 27—tf.

FANCY LAMPS,

PLATED CASTERS, &c.

BAKEWELL, PAGE & BAKEWELLS, have just received, direct from the manufactories, and offer for sale, an elegant collection of *Bronze* and *Or Moulu*, *Astral* and *Mantel Lamps*, from ten to thirty dollars per pair; PLATED CASTERS, with cut and moulded bottles, silver edges and handles, from two to ten dollars per set: together with their usual extensive assortment of *PLAIN, PREST, and CUT GLASS WARE*,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
Cut and Moulded Smelling and Toilet Bottles; Cut, Prest & Plain Bureau Knobs, &c. &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, December 25, 1829—tf.

THE subscriber wishes to rent the large Three Story Brick Dwelling House and Shop, where he now resides, situated in Liberty, between Market and Wood streets.
March 18.—tf. FELIX BRUNOT.

J. C. BUCKLES, Commission Merchant,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

IS prepared to Receive, Sell, and Forward every description of GOODS.
December 21, 1827—tf.

New Hardware Store,

NO. 66 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

LOGAN & KENNEDY

RESPECTFULLY announce that they have received an additional supply of HARDWARE, for Fall sales, which they offer on the most accommodating terms, to merchants, mechanics, and others, wholesale and retail. Aug 30

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE wish to caution our friends against an imposition too successfully practised on them, with spurious Nails stamped "JUNIATA."—This caution is deemed necessary from the fact that Nails have been manufactured from inferior Iron, and receive this brand.

An attempt of this kind is calculated to bring into disrepute the JUNIATA IRON, which has been long known to our western friends as an article of the very best quality. We would advise, therefore, in order to defeat this imposition, that the purchaser be governed in his selection by the *names* of the *manufacturers*, which will be found marked on the end of each keg of nails, and stamped on each bar of iron.

The undersigned manufacture their Iron *from the Ore*, and will stand accountable for the quality of the *Iron* and *Nails* marked with their stamp.

P. SHOENBERGER & SON,
LYON, SHORB & Co.,
H. S. SPANG & SON.

☞ The Wheeling Gazette, Cincinnati Gazette, and Louisville Focus, will publish the above for three months, and send their accounts to this office. September 27.—tf.

BANK NOTE EXCHANGE.

Chambersburgh Bk.	1	N. Y. State Bks.	2
Poultney's Bk. Md.	1	New England	2
Cohen's	1	Ohio bills gen. under	
Virginia paper	1	$5	2
Camden	1	Pottsville	2
New Jersey, gen.	1	Wilksbarre	2
New York city, gen.	1	Salisbury, Md.	2
Delaware	½ to 1	Scioto	3
Maryland, gen.	½ to 1	Dayton Man. Co.	3
Natchez	5	Urbana Bk.	3
Louisiana	5	Michigan	3
Yeatman, Woods & Comp., payable at Nashville	5	South Carolina	3
		Georgia and N. C.	4
Canton	2	Canada	4
		Susquehannah	5

Wanted: Sovereigns, Guineas, Napoleons, Doubloons, Eagles, Louisd'ors, Ducats, Johannes, and every description of Gold.
GEORGE A. COOK,
Lottery and Exchange Broker, No. 68 Wood str't.
October 11

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24, for 1831, to be drawn at Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, THE 3D DECEMBER, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery, 10 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 tickets,			$273,760

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

Orders from abroad, enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

When five dollars or more is sent for tickets, postage need not be paid.

Packages of wholes and shares prepared, and will be sold by certificate or otherwise.

The REGISTER, containing an official statement of the drawing, will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation.

Apply to or address
GEORGE A. COOK,
Agent for Yates & M'Intyre, No. 68 Wood street.

Where was sold, a few weeks since, the splendid capital prize of SIXTY THOUSAND DOLLARS; and where has been sold and paid, Prizes amounting to FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. Nov. 22

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24 for 1831; to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3D, 1831. YATES & M'INTYRE, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 tickets.			$273,760

Tickets $10 00 | Halves $5 00
Quarters 2 50 | Eighths 1 25

☞For Tickets and Shares, apply to or address
WM. HAMILTON & CO.
No. 17 Exchange Buildings, St. Clair street.
November 22, 1831.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA,

CLASS No. 24, for 1831: to be drawn in Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3d, 1831. Yates & M'Intyre, Managers. Sixty Number Lottery—Ten Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1	prize of	$30,000 is	$30,000
1		20,000	20,000
1		10,000	10,000
1		3,160	3,160
12		1,000	12,000
10		500	5,000
20		300	6,000
74		150	11,100
50		60	3,000
100		50	5,000
100		40	4,000
200		30	6,000
1800		20	36,000
12250		10	122,500
34220 Tickets			$273,760

Tickets, $10 00 | Quarters, $2 50
Halves, 5 00 | Eighths, 1 25

Orders from abroad, (post paid) enclosing cash or prize tickets in former lotteries, will be promptly attended to.

A statement of the drawing will be forwarded to each adventurer. Cash paid for prizes on presentation. Apply to, or address,

JOHN SIBBET,
At the Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 114 Market street, corner of Liberty, Pittsburgh.

Where was sold, in Class 6, the Capital Prize of $25,000; in Class 7, the Capital Prize of $5,000, and in Class 10, the Capital Prize of $6,000.
Nov. 22, 1831.

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale the following valuable property in this city viz:—ALL that piece of ground, situated on Market street, between Front and Second streets, formerly owned by Abner Barker, containing in Front on Market street thirty feet, and extending back: on which are erected one two story brick dwelling house, with other back buildings.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Market and Wood streets, formerly occupied as the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, containing in Front on Third street twenty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street eighty-five feet; on which is erected a two story brick building.

Also, Adjoining the above, one other lot, containing twenty feet in front, and extending back eighty-five feet; on which is erected one framo building. Between the two last mentioned buildings an alley will be left for the common use of both.

Also. All that piece of ground situated on the north side of Diamond Alley, between Wood and Smithfield Streets, containing in front on Diamond Alley fifteen feet, and extending back half way to Fifth Street, on which is erected a two story brick dwelling house, with back buildings, now occupied by Copernicus Walters.

Also, That piece of ground, situated on Third street, between Wood street and Hay Scale Alley, containing in front upon Third street about twenty feet, and extending back along said alley about eighty-five feet; on which are erected one two story brick dwelling and back buildings.

Also, The undivided half part of that piece of ground, situated on Wood street, between Front and Second streets, containing in front on Wood street about forty-eight feet, and extending back part sixty and part ninety feet; on which are erected two three story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Charles L. Volz and Willard Leonard.

Also, All that piece of ground, situated on the north side of the Diamond, containing in front on the Diamond about thirty-seven feet, and extending back to Jail alley; on which are erected two two story brick dwelling houses and back buildings, now occupied by Ephraim Pentland, Esq. and Mrs. Gormly.

Also, All that tract of Land, situated on Turtle Creek, commonly called "Dirty Camp."

For terms apply to the CASHIER
January 22, 1830.—tf

WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE.

150 CASKS, in prime order, just rec'd and for sale by
Nov 4 ESTEP & QUINBY.